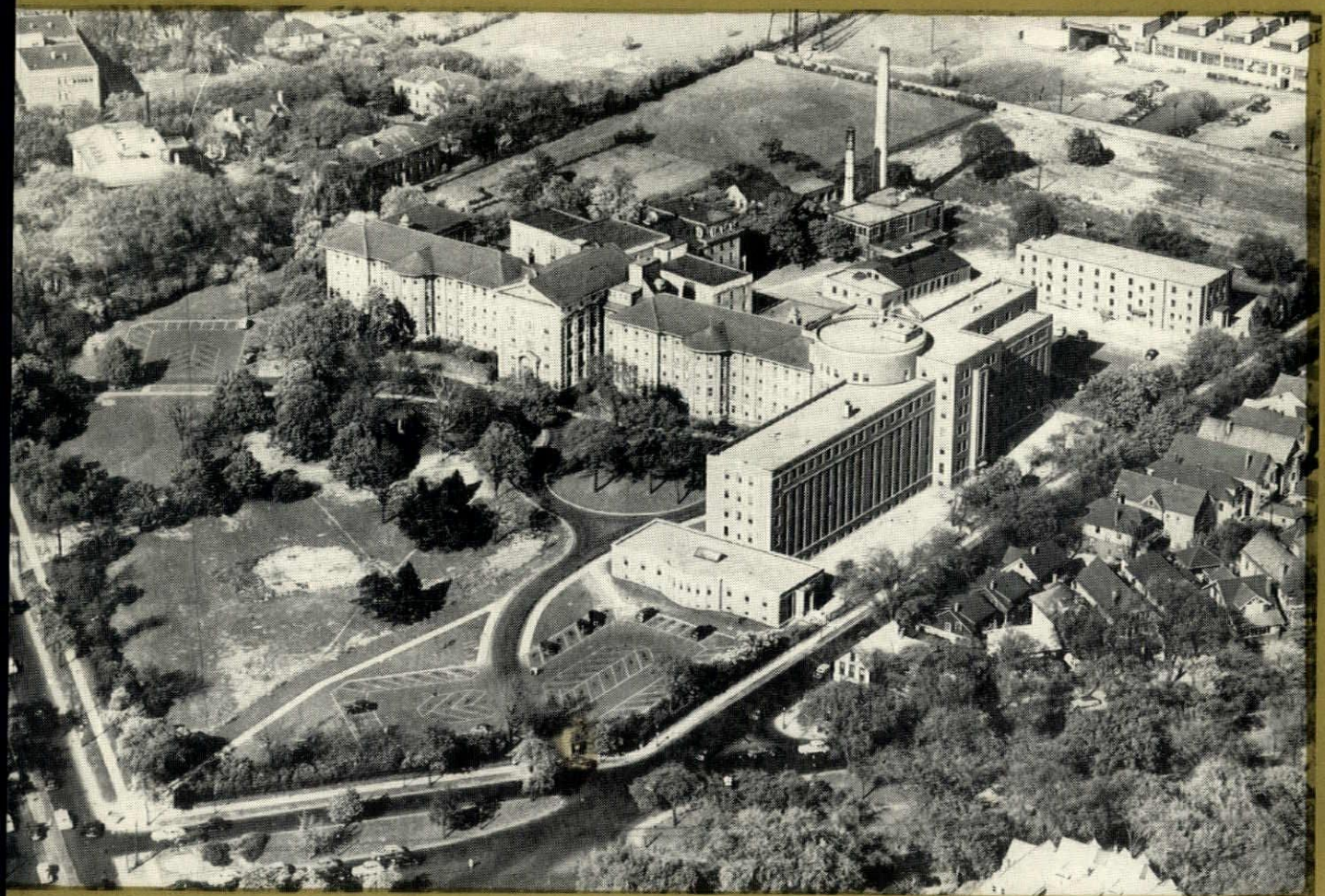


# *Empire State* ARCHITECT



SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL

*George J. Dietel, Architect  
Edward A. Pauly, Associate*

SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL

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AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

**JANUARY - FEBRUARY**

**1950**

**VOLUME X**

**NUMBER I**





- The modern, 100-bed hospital at Sylacauga, Ala., was designed in architectural concrete by Charles H. McCauley, A.I.A. of Birmingham. General contractor was Algernon Blair of Montgomery.
- The main entrance of the Sylacauga Hospital is in an angle of the T-shaped building.
- Solariums in the Sylacauga Hospital insure sunshine practically all day. Cantilevered canopies provide shade for southern exposure rooms.

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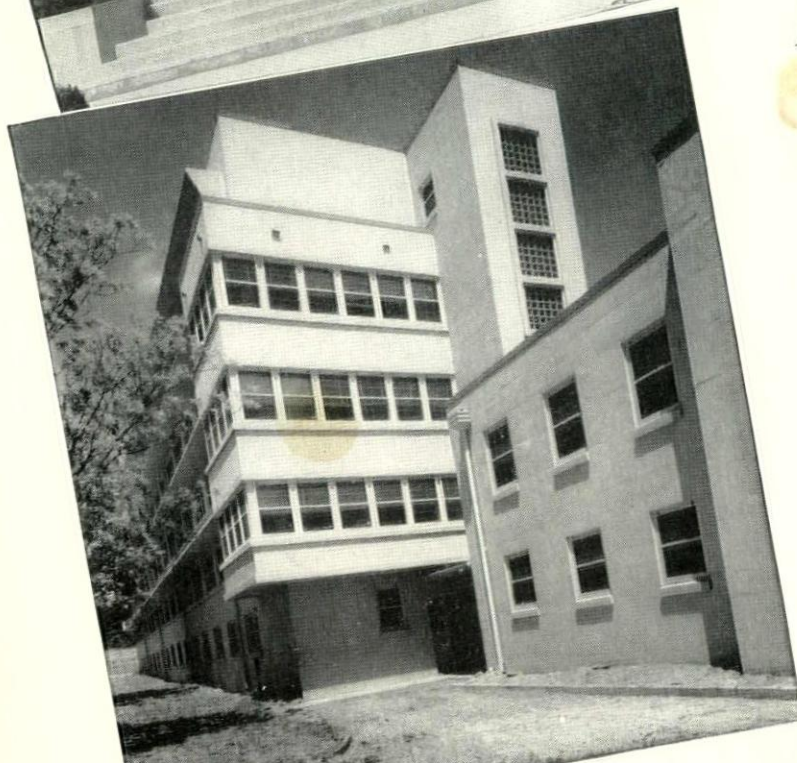
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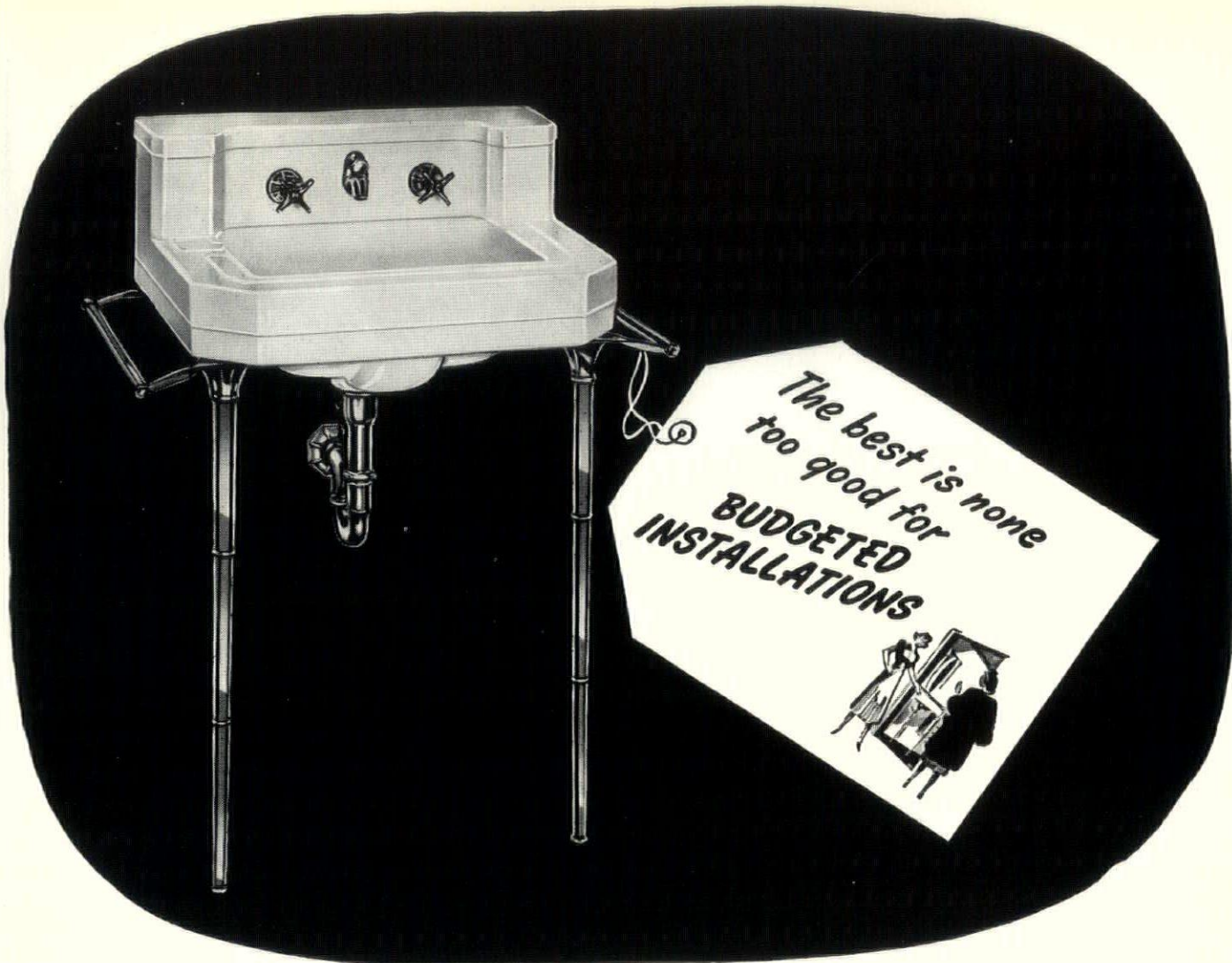
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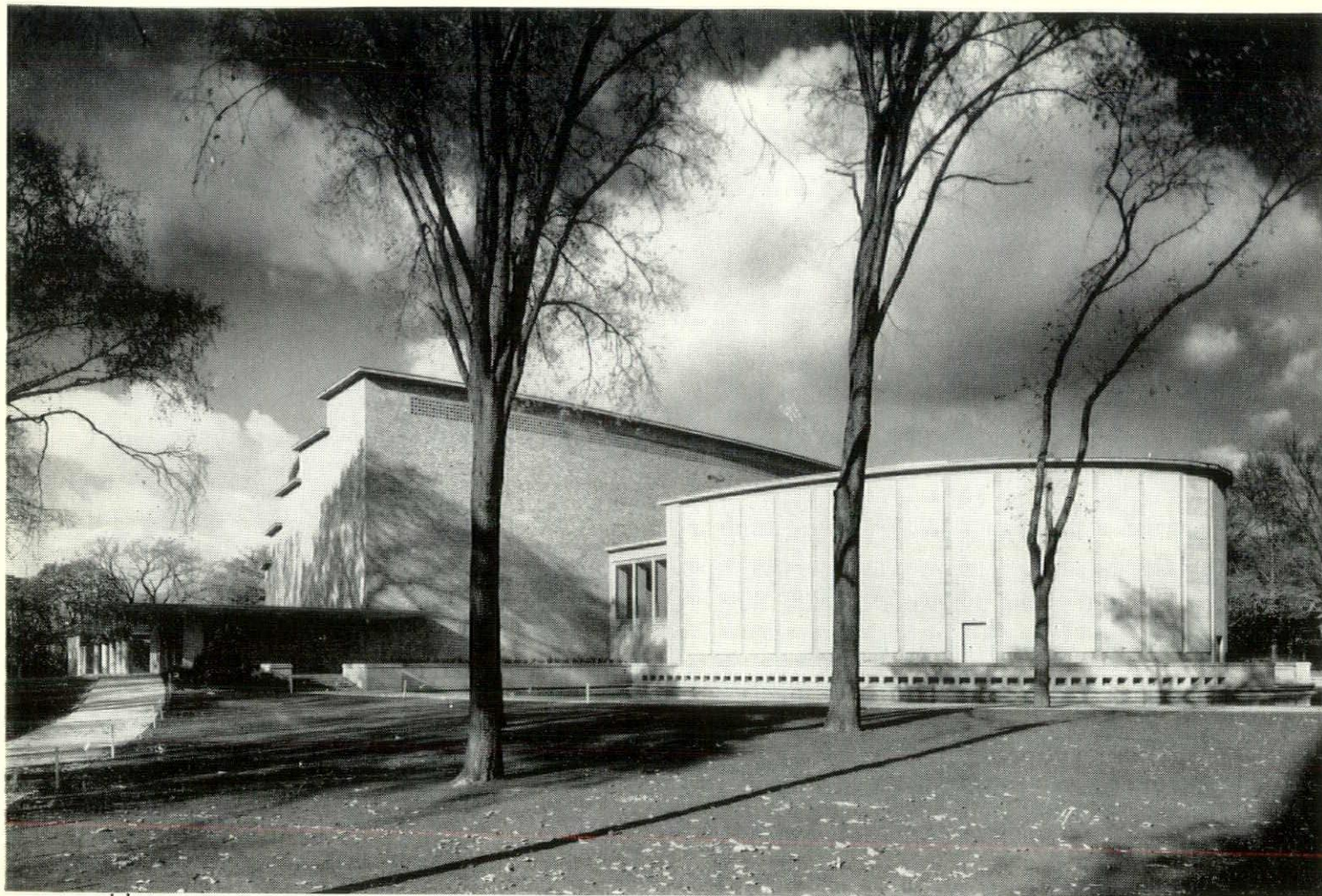
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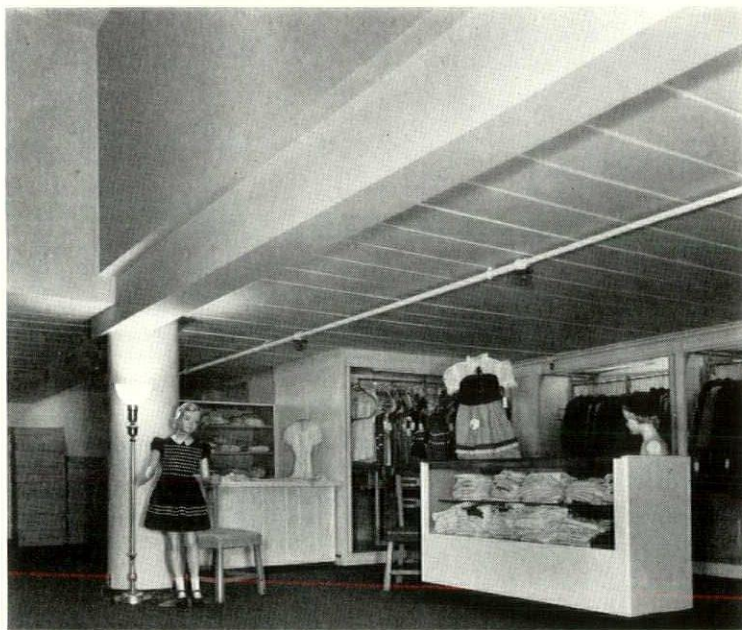
**N**ote the use made of flexicore in the addition of the mezzanine on the sixth floor of L. L. Berger, Inc, women's apparel shops in Buffalo. It provided an attractive finished ceiling for one of the many departments, and at the same time permitted installation of offices on the sixth-and-a-half-floor.

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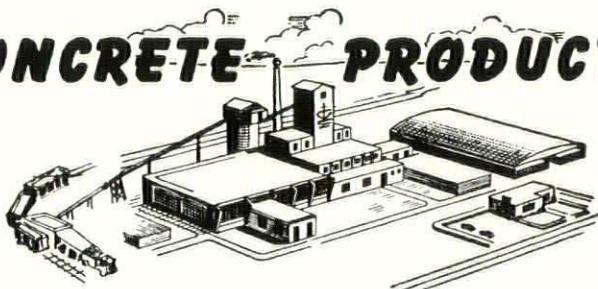
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# Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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# AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY CYRIL T. TUCKER AND CHARLES V. NORTHRUP

Your correspondents wish to endorse the opening statement of the Central New York Chapter's "Straight Edge" and "hope that you had a fine Christmas and wish that the New Year will be profitable and pleasant for everyone of you." We can not help but wish that the Chapters and Societies would make a New Year's resolution to keep us supplied with news items of current interest and personal anecdotes, but without much hope of success. You know our address by this time and where to send it.

Each of you must have had a friend pass away at some time, and wish, too late, that you had been more attentive and considerate. We are not implying that "Among the Constituents" is on the point of passing away, but anything starves if not supplied with its sustenance.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The aforementioned "Straight Edge" gives notice of the Annual Meeting and election of officers at Syracuse, January 21st, and mentions with pardonable pride the fact that one of its members, George Cummings, and one of its ex-members, Walter Taylor, are on President Walker's nation wide committee on Education.

The Chapter grieves at the death of its senior member Arthur N. Gibb, of Ithaca, on Christmas morning. He was a man much respected by all; a man of civic interests who was elected by joint action of both Republicans and Democrats as Mayor of Ithaca, and an architect of wide reputation.

The Chapter has been signally honored in having two of its members appointed to the State Building Code Commission, Walker Lee, of national building code fame, and George Cummings, Chairman of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

In fact, Wally Beardsley, Chapter President, effuses as follows: "This Chapter of yours rates high in the whole country. It is one of the largest in number—among the top dozen—and higher than that in activity. You have made it so, not your officers. (exception) You have supported Moulton's grand ideas of activities and given us the money to carry them out. Your interest and vitality is what counts and your new officers will have to step to keep ahead of you. You are the most active members of the Association, of the Institute, of the State Board of Examiners, of the two fine architectural colleges in our territory, of the State Code Commission, and still more in the civic affairs of your own cities. You are working hard for your communities and the people in them, and for your profession. I want to express my deep respect for the members of this Chapter." We are sure the Chapter returns the respect for the leadership which has enabled it to deserve such an epic.

Webster Moulton has been appointed to serve out the term of George Cummings as Director of the State Association.

\* \* \*

During a recent automobile trip to Norfolk, Va., across the state of North Carolina, and back through the Shenandoah Valley, your correspondent was much impressed by the need for rehabilitation in practically all of our small towns. The traffic problem and parking facilities were particularly dolorous. Very little effort is being made to take down dilapidated structures in the center of the towns to open them up. If the towns are shopping centers for communities, they are certainly not making it easy for people to come in, park, and shop. One wonders if these towns realize the picture they present to visitors. In one town, particularly, the hotel and restaurant facilities were completely dilapidated. There was no automobile on the street as out of date as the stores. People were driving to and in this town in the latest of engineering development, and forced to shop, and eat, in an architectural status quo twenty to forty years behind the times. With Williamsburg as a shining example of consistency and coordination in planned construction, they ignore all opportunity to exploit any atmosphere that may be their heritage. What an opportunity for young architects in small towns, or for old ones to retire to small towns for that matter, where they could study the whole picture, and make an effort to see that what is done is toward a comprehensive plan for the future.

Which, with fairness, brings one to contemplate on his own town. What kind of picture does it present to a visitor? And it is surprising what you see that you didn't see before. And you wonder if one thing the Chapters and Societies could do would not be to divide their towns into sectors, give one to each architect to study and make a report on. If it resulted in nothing more than cleaner and more sanitary rest rooms, it would be worth the effort. The rest rooms in this country are a blot on the escutcheon of civilization.

(Continued on Page 24)




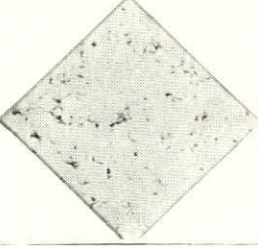
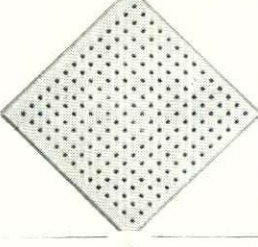
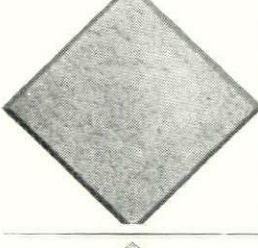

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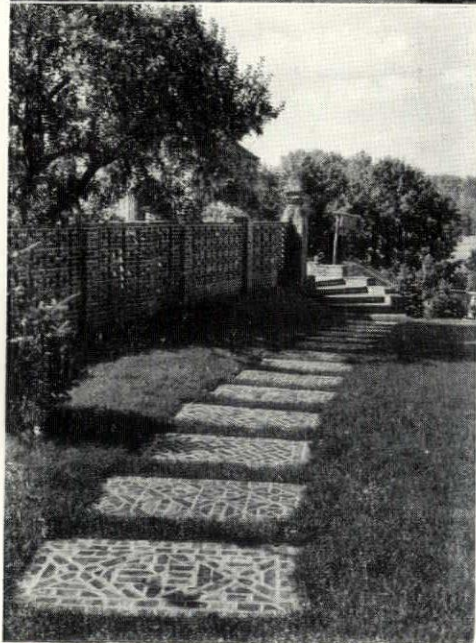
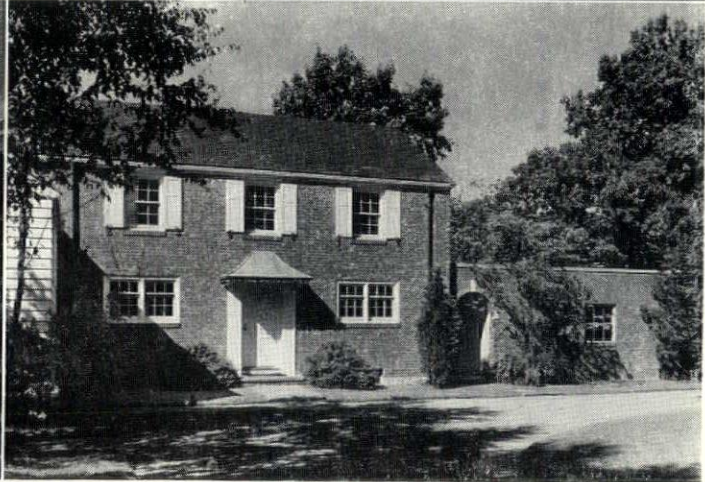
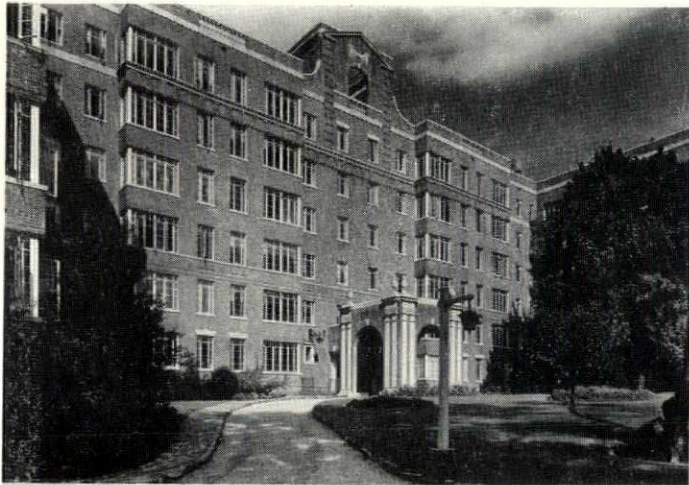
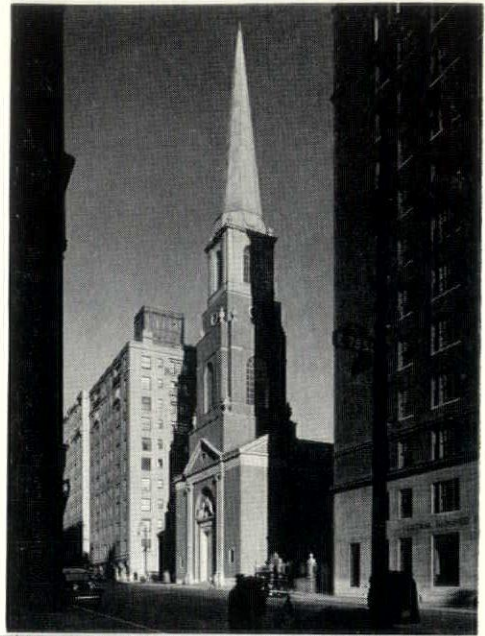
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	<b>ECONACOUSTIC</b> Low cost wood fibre tile. Distinctive brushed texture surface offers unusual natural beauty. Cleanable with vacuum cleaner.	.60 .70	1/2" 1"	12" x 12" 12" x 24"	Prepainted white. May be spray-painted when other colors are desired.
	<b>THERMACOUSTIC</b> A mineral wool product which is sprayed to any desired thickness. Fireproof and rot-proof. Especially adaptable to irregular surfaces.	.80 at 1/2" thickness	As desired	Monolithic	Eggshell white finish gives high light reflection. Can be repainted without destroying its acoustical properties.



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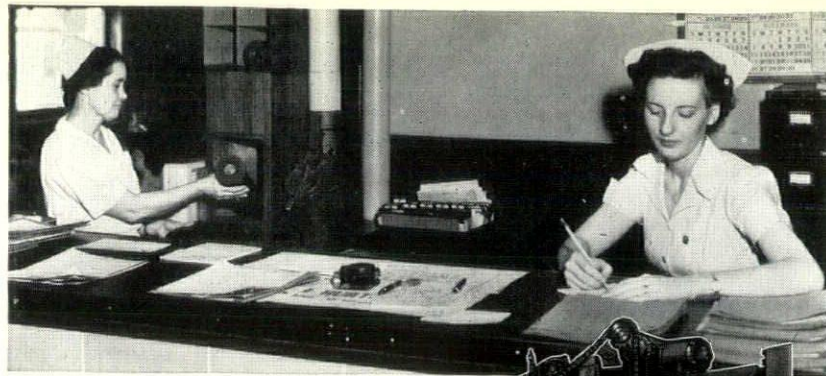
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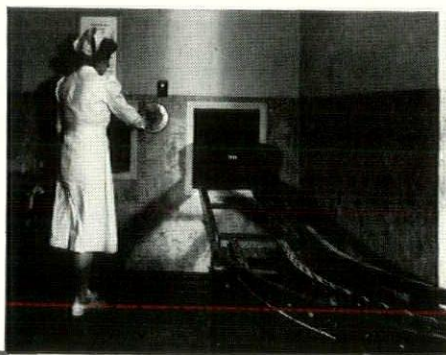
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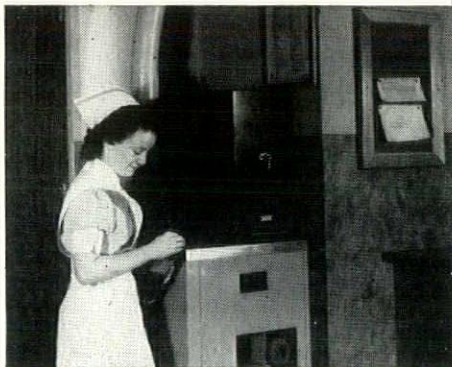
One of two automatic vertical conveyors for handling supply items in the new Hartford Hospital in Hartford, Conn. Carriers may be sent from any one of the 15 floors to any other floor in the building.



Nurses' stations like this one, on the first four floors of Gailor Memorial Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., are a part of the Lamson Tube System for speedy, reliable handling of written communications in hospitals.



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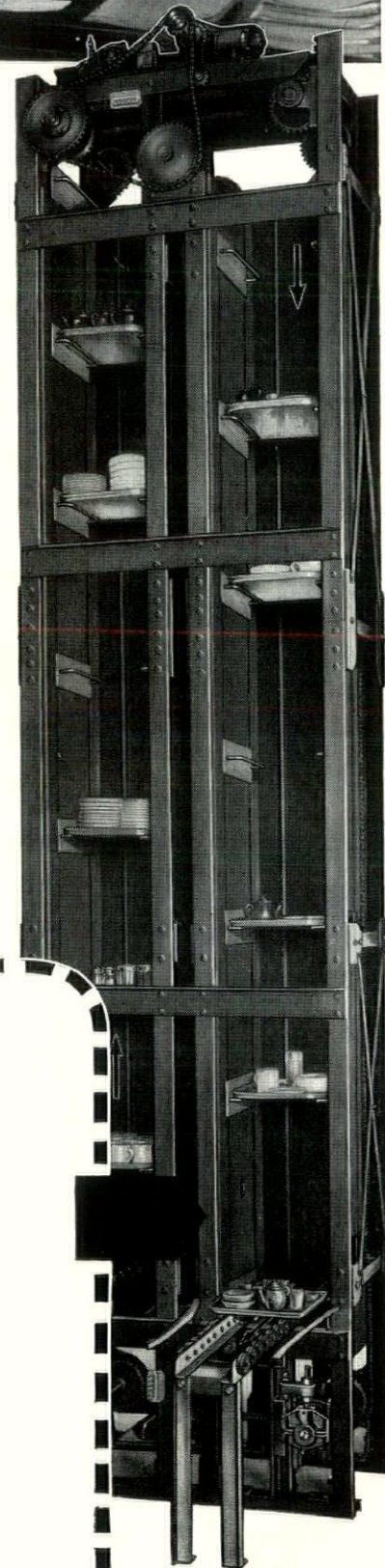
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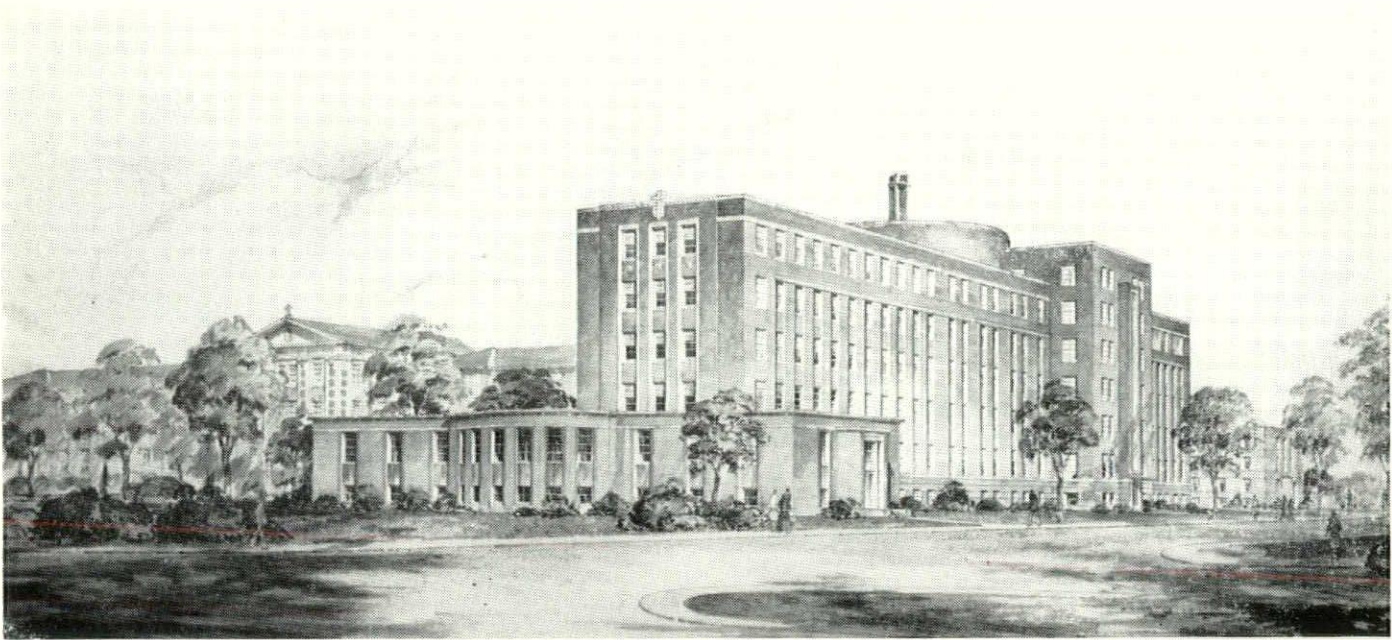
1950 CONVENTION

November 2-3-4



# THE SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL

BY GEORGE J. DIETEL



The hospital building herein illustrated is a 220 bed addition to an existing institution, which itself had been recently converted to this purpose. The original structure built about 1907 for mental patients, was structurally excellent and well suited for patients but less so for the various services required in a general hospital. As a result the new wing became a complete entity barring three elements, the obstetrical facilities, a good part of the administrative, which remain in the old wing and the kitchen; this latter having been built about three years previous in anticipation of the new addition.

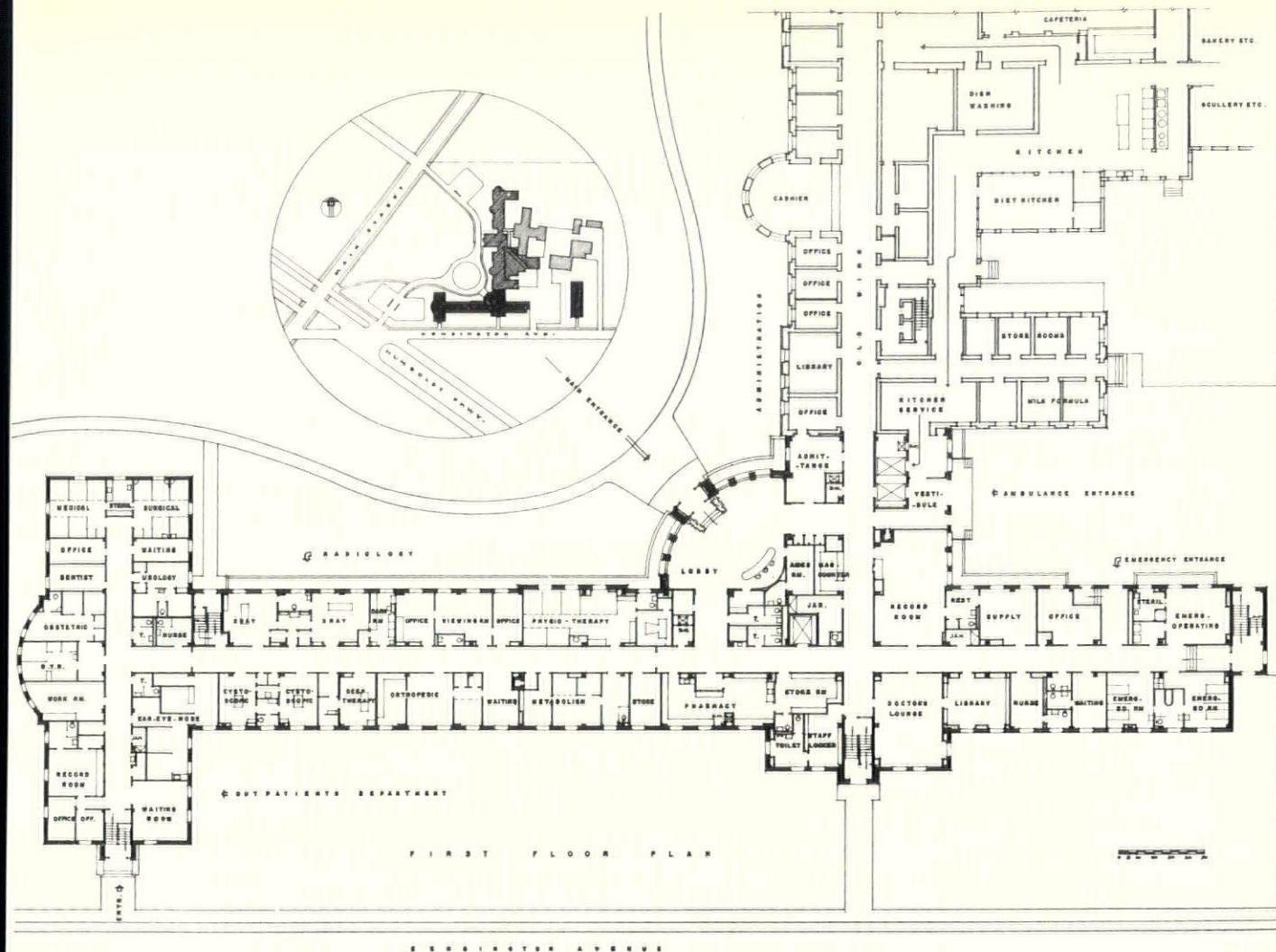
The original structure was four stories high, substantially fireproof except for a pitched roof of timber construction and was rather ornate. Requirements which had to be accommodated in the new wing dictated a five story plus ground floor structure, with a portion housing internes' quarters and mechanical equipment rising to six stories. It had a flat roof and was rather severe. A little recall of some of the lines of the original was maintained for harmony.

Parking for a City Hospital is a "must" and has been arranged for on the owner's lot: Front lot on North and South sides takes care of the Public, rear lot space takes care of Doctors' parking, Ambulance entry and general deliveries.

The first floor, which, to house the necessary departments is larger in area, contains the out patients department, x-ray, physio-therapy, cystoscopy, orthopedic and metabolism services; the pharmacy, emergency operating room and adjacent facilities, doctors' lounge and locker rooms, medical library, record room and various minor adjuncts that go to make up a workable unit. It will be observed that the out patients wing may be used independently but has ready access to the x-ray wing without interfering with other circulation. The latter in turn is convenient to the main entrance and by elevator to other floors again without conflicting with other functions. The emergency wing is independent in operation with its own ambulance entrance on the service court. The main ambulance entrance from the service court is served by an elevator direct to floors above and under control of the hospital staff. Elevators, of which there are three in number are passenger operated and located separately for greater convenience.

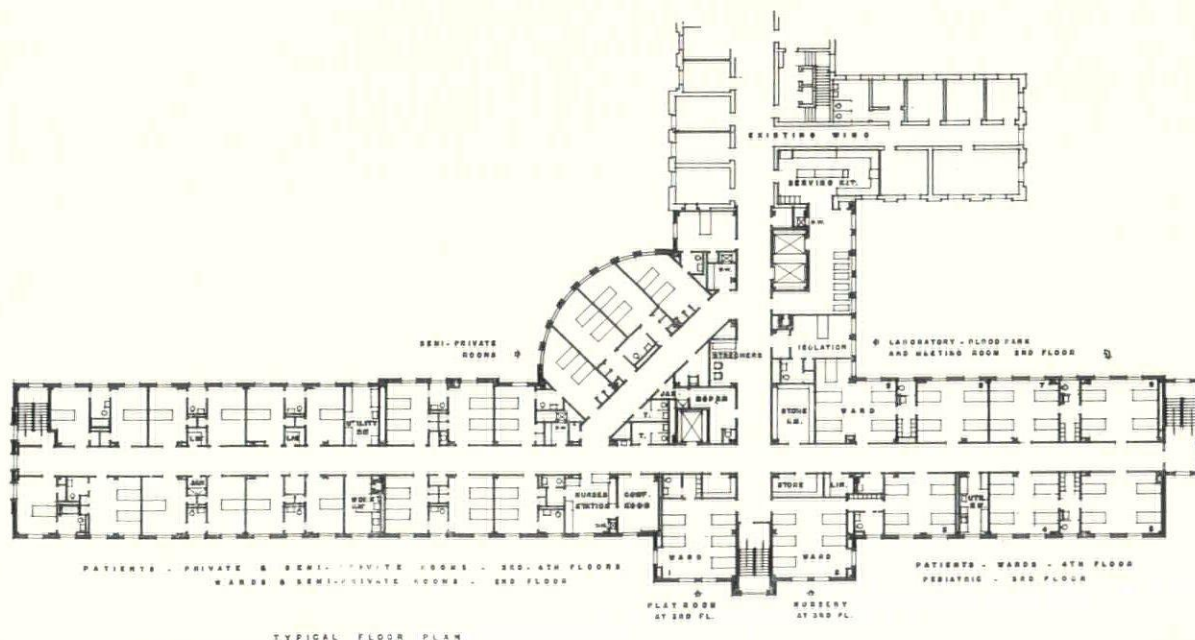
The third and fourth floors and to a lesser degree the second are primarily patients' floors and typical in that utilities repeat over each other. It will be noted that these are divided into private, semi-private and ward groups, each with toilet facilities adjacent to every pair of rooms. The ward wing on the fourth



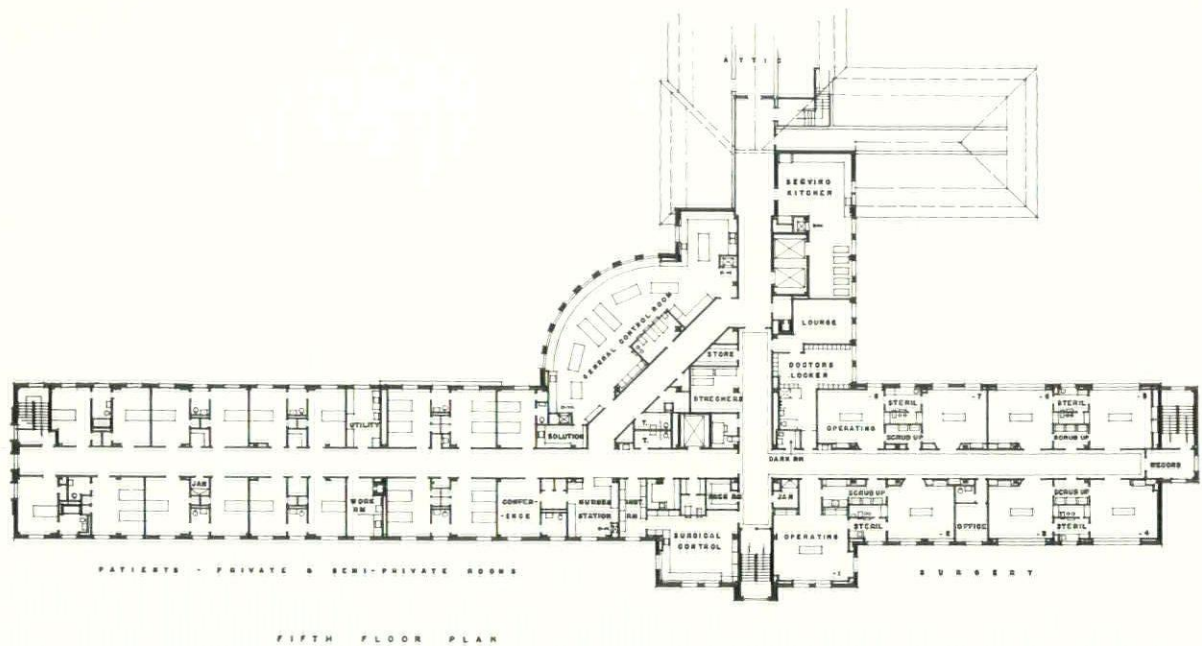


floor becomes the pediatric on the third having however those special features such as play room, nursery, formula room and so forth. Similarly the second floor differs in that this wing houses the laboratory, blood bank and staff meeting room.

The fifth floor while it contains a generous number of private and semi-private rooms is foremost the work center of the institution containing the highly organized surgery wing, and control rooms, the latter serving the entire institution. Operating rooms, of







which there are eight in number, are paired; each pair having its own utilities such as sterile and scrub up rooms. This has made for a most workable unit eliminating excessive travel and cross traffic. A surgical control room wholly independent of the general control room, the doctors' locker room, office and a small dark room complete this wing; the entire department being isolated from the patients' area without in any

degree disrupting circulation to elevators from either. The general control room, a complete unit in itself, occupies space at the core of the combined structures, conveniently accessible to the elevators and directly to floors below through dumbwaiters at either end of the room. The flow of traffic is uninterrupted, into the unsterile area, thru the sterilizers into storage and out through the building.



(Continued on Page 28)



# ROSWELL PARK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

By ISADORE ROSENFELD

ARCHITECT — HOSPITAL CONSULTANT

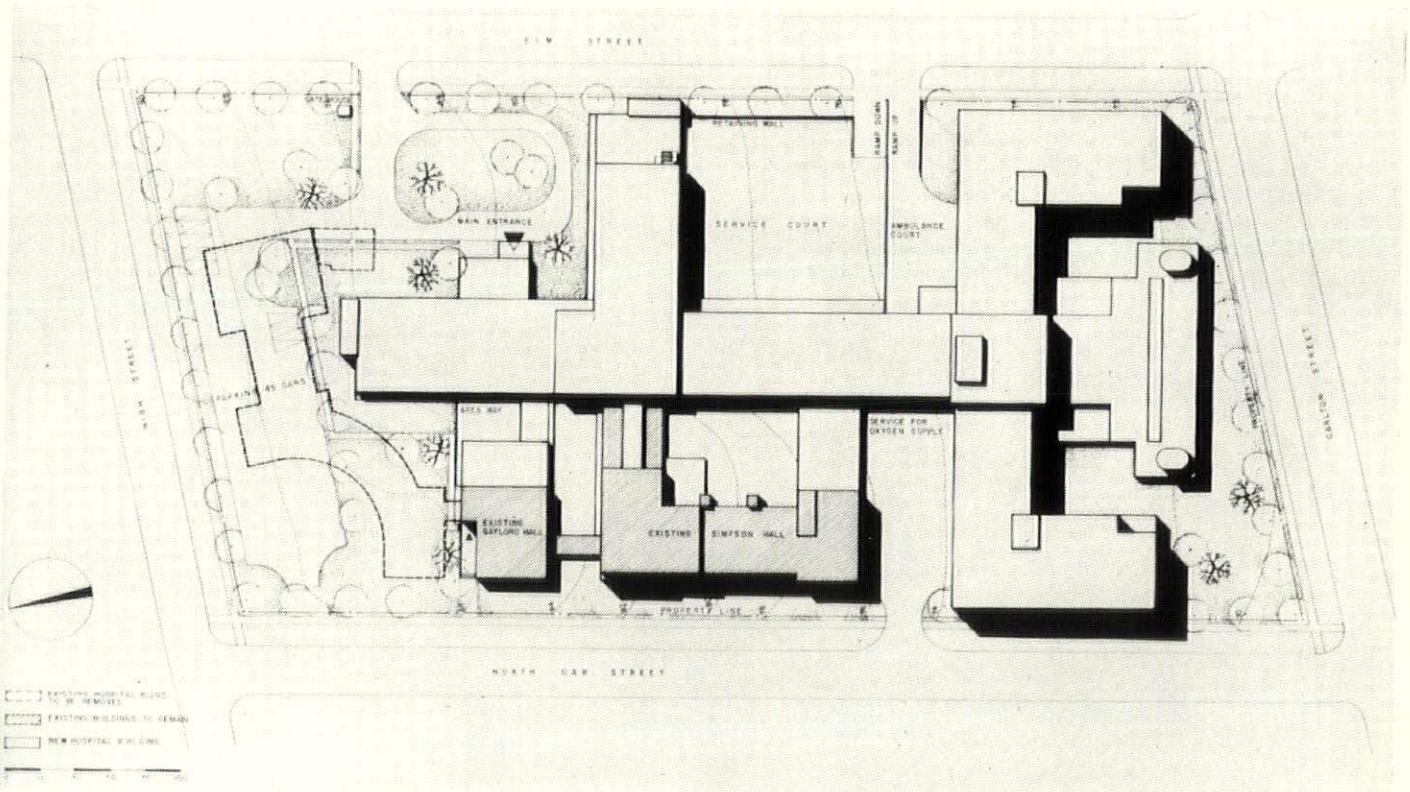
It is gratifying when the public interest in something vital and needful finds responsive action through voluntary and official channels. We are referring to the awakening of the public to the need for coping with the problem of cancer in response to which many projects have come into being all over the country. Some are already completed and many more are in the making for the treatment and study of this dread disease.

Most of the voluntary effort is being supplemented by federal aid. Among the tax-source projects we can mention the facility of the Veterans Administration in Chicago, two municipal cancer hospitals in New York City, and the Roswell Park Memorial Institute

As it frequently happens, these buildings are of small stature compared with the service which this institution furnishes to the community, and the professional reputation which it holds in the world of medicine.

With the public interest first above noted, the State decided to acquire the entire block on which the present hospital is located and to expand the Institute to a 500-bed hospital and research center. The architect was instructed to make use of Simpson and Gaylord Halls, but to count on demolishing all other old structures.

Pursuant to study, it was decided to convert Simpson Hall, now primarily a patients' building, to a labora-

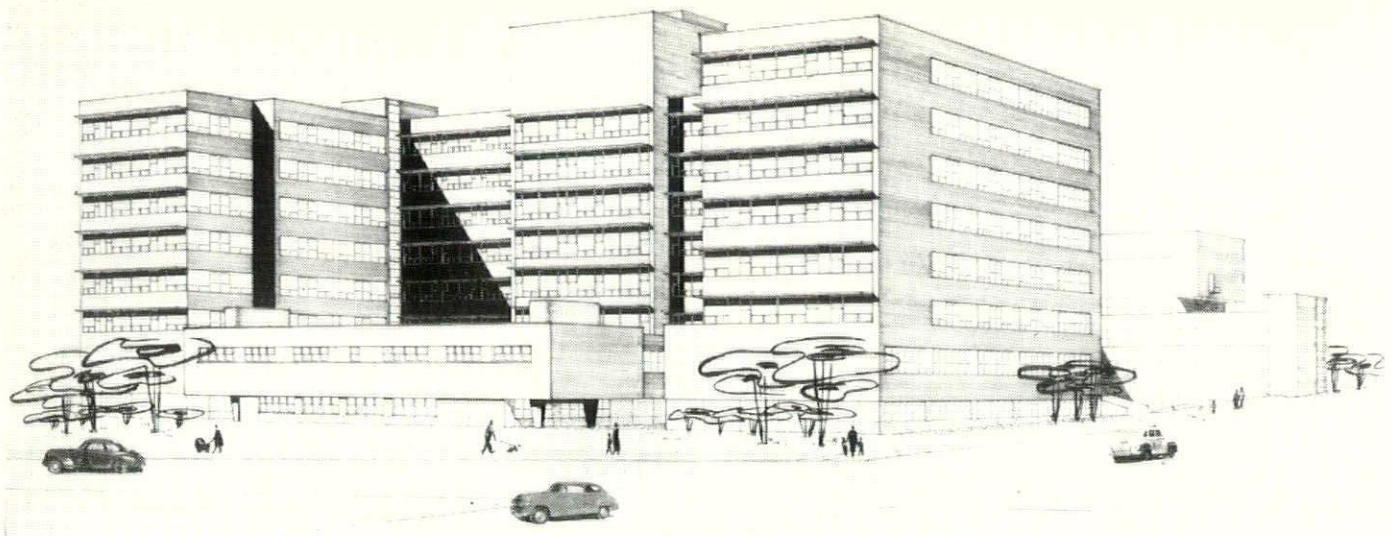


of the State of New York, Department of Health, in Buffalo.

This is not an altogether new institution. It was started on the present site in 1898. Buildings have been added from time to time and the last unit, Simpson Hall, a five-story-and-basement building, was built in 1939. The present capacity is 110 beds. The institution contains a relatively large outpatient department, research, radium and deep therapy facilities; all pieced out by the timid, uncertain hand of time. They occupy the fringe of one corner of a substantial city block.

tory building, and Gaylord Hall, now primarily the radiographic department, into doctors' quarters. The problem, however, was not as simple as it sounds because none of the existing hospital buildings can be demolished or converted to new use until the new facilities have been created. Accordingly it was decided to build all new buildings first without tampering with any of the old. The second step would be to move the patients and the radiographic services from the old into the new buildings. The third step would be to vacate Simpson and Gaylord Halls and convert them to their new functions. The last step would be



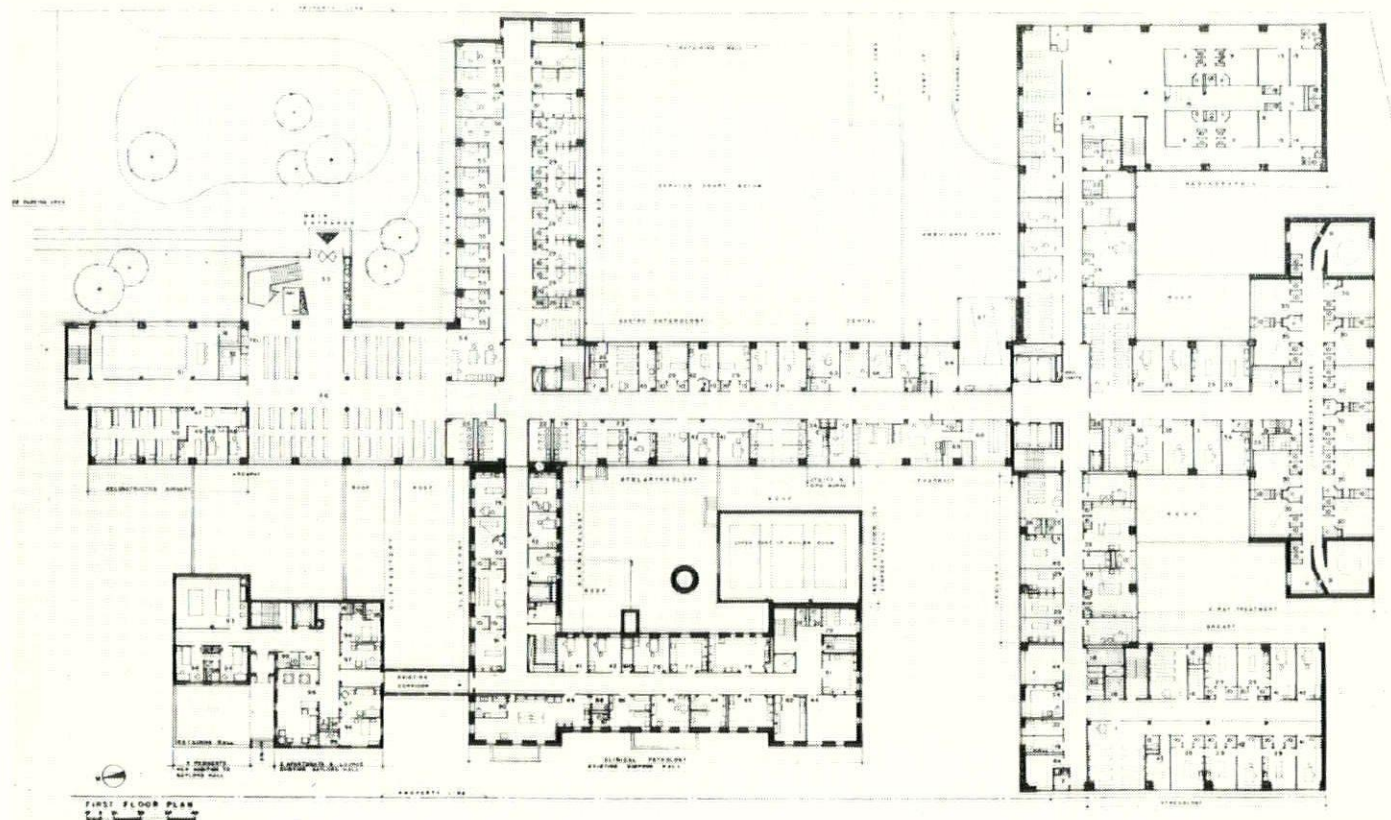


to move the laboratories and the doctors from the old buildings to the remodelled ones and to demolish the old buildings.

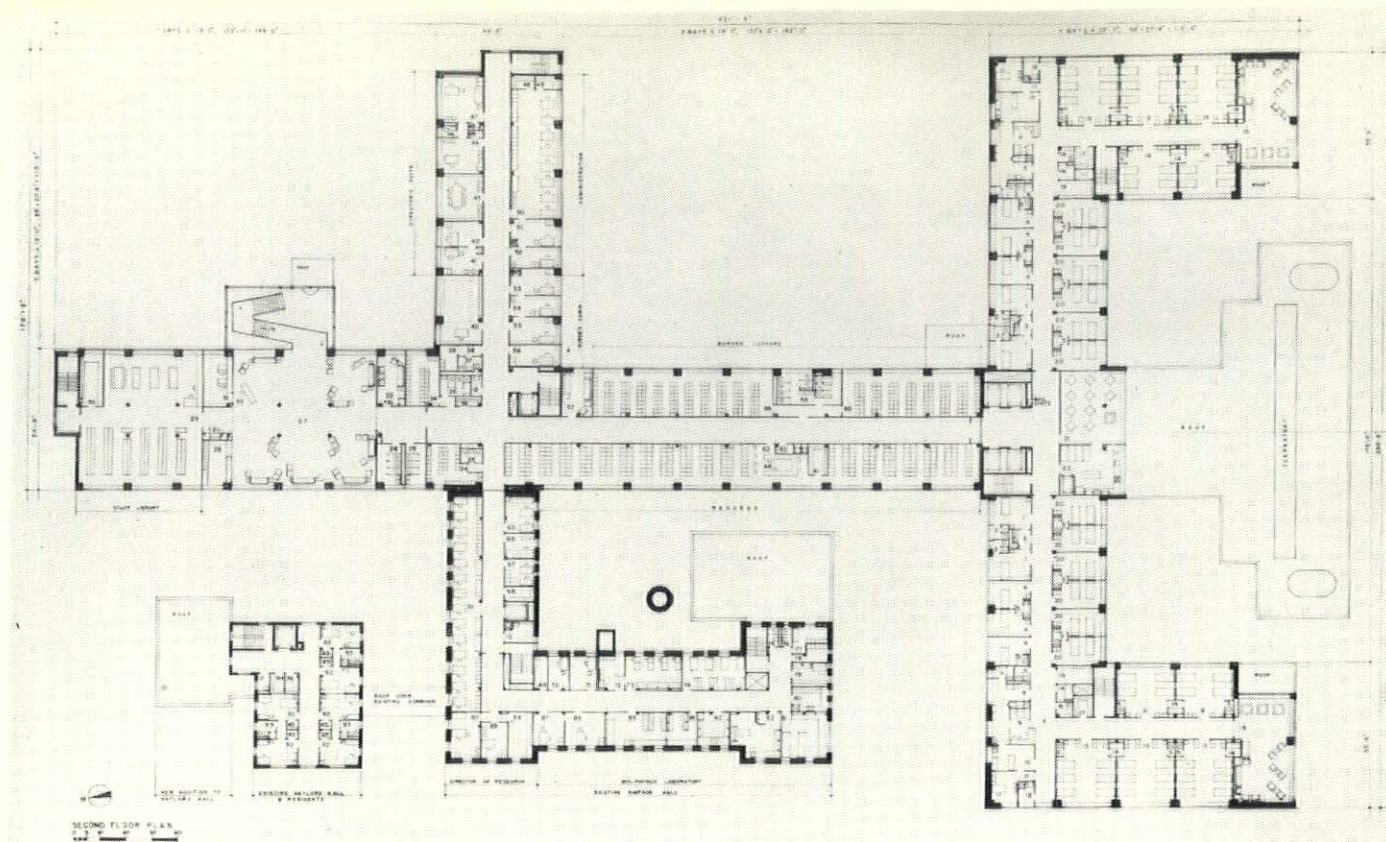
To constitute and to locate the new buildings so that they would meet with the remaining old buildings at precisely the logical points of circulation without, at the same time, encroaching on the old buildings which are to be demolished later was a particular challenge. This was all the more difficult because the restricted site did not permit a wide latitude of maneuvering. A further problem was how to dispose of the various parts in a logical manner without crowding, and at the same time to insure privacy and sunshine. The shape of the new buildings could have been

somewhat different were it not for the fact that the old buildings had to be permanently integrated with the new. Thus the wing which extends northward toward High Street would have been logically in a straight line with the easterly wing, but the presence of Simpson Hall to the west did not permit of such an arrangement. Again, the patients' wings would have been better had they extended in a straight line east and west, but the narrow block did not permit that and consequently, their ends had to be turned southward, forming a shallow U.

The basement contains the usual services and two unusual ones. The usual admonition not to put the kitchen in the basement is here taken figuratively.





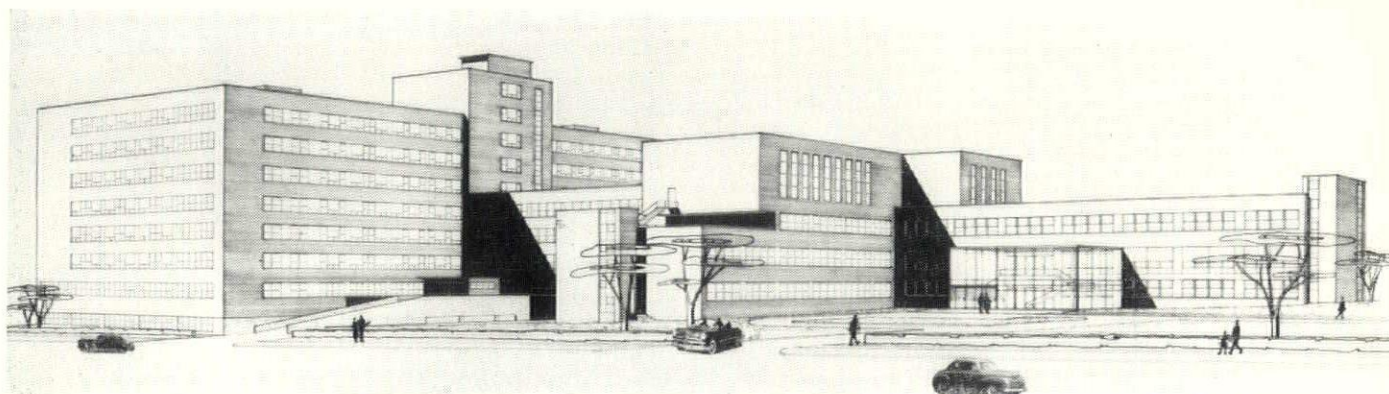


As the ground slopes from north downward to south, the basement kitchen will have ample light and ventilation. An elevator originating in the kitchen is to deliver food trucks directly to the serving pantries on the several patient floors. Consistent with this age, the right hand south wing contains the radiation laboratories. This means radium and isotopes. Much possible grief is avoided by placing these services in direct contact with the earth. As an additional precaution, the overhead slab is to be two feet thick, many of the walls are to be of concrete from one to two feet in thickness, and various other measures are to be incorporated in the plans and specifications against contamination and injury from stray radiation.

The entire first floor, with the exception of Gaylord

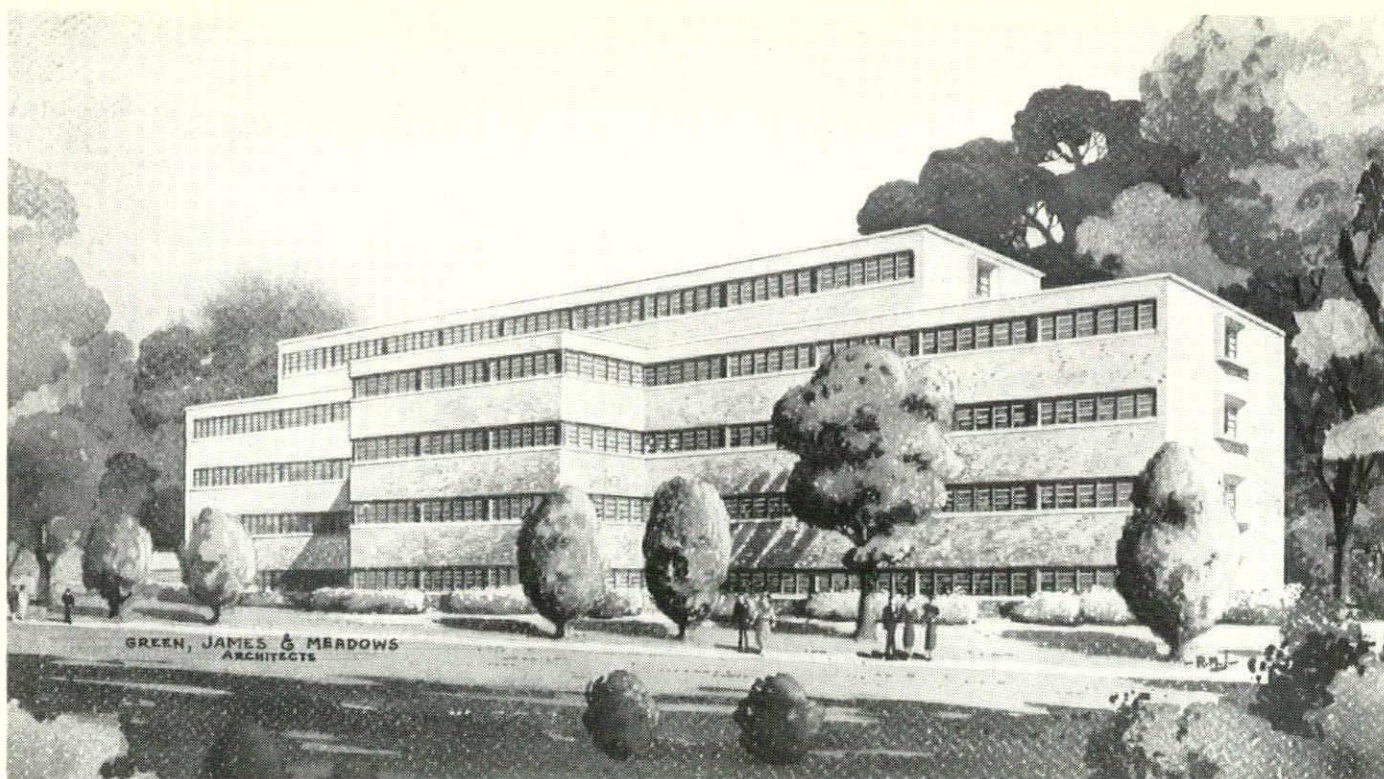
Hall, is taken up by the outpatient department. Some of its features, like the diagnostic and the therapeutic x-ray departments, will serve the inpatients as well as the outpatients. These departments, therefore, are located under the block of nursing units for immediate accessibility by the inpatients. The end spaces of the therapeutic x-ray department are occupied respectively by one and two-million volt machines. It was felt that even though these are surrounded by two-foot concrete walls and floors, it would be well to avoid human occupancy under them. For that reason, these rooms have no structure under them other than the piers which support them.

\* Dr. Louis C. Kress, Director of the Institute, prepared the program for the project.



(Continued on Page 30)





## PSYCHIATRIC BUILDING MEYER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

BY R. MAXWELL JAMES  
OF THE FIRM OF  
GREEN, JAMES & MEADOWS  
ARCHITECTS

In reviewing the plans for the new Psychiatric Wing for the Edward J. Meyer Hospital, it should be borne in mind that the wing is designed not as a completely independent hospital but as an adjunct to an existing institution.

A clear picture of the new Psychiatric Wing would not be possible without one being aware that simultaneously with the erection of the Psychiatric Wing will be the erection of a new Outpatient Clinic and a greatly enlarged Admitting Department.

The Psychiatric Wing, like all the other units that go to make up a general hospital, can contribute its full share of effectiveness toward the treatment and care of the physically and mentally ill only when properly supplemented by the other general hospital units. The general kitchen, the power plant, the laundry, the surgical department, the newly planned Admitting Department, Outpatient Clinic and Pharmacy are in reality actual component parts of the Psychiatric Department, and vice versa, to the extent that none could be fully effective without the other.

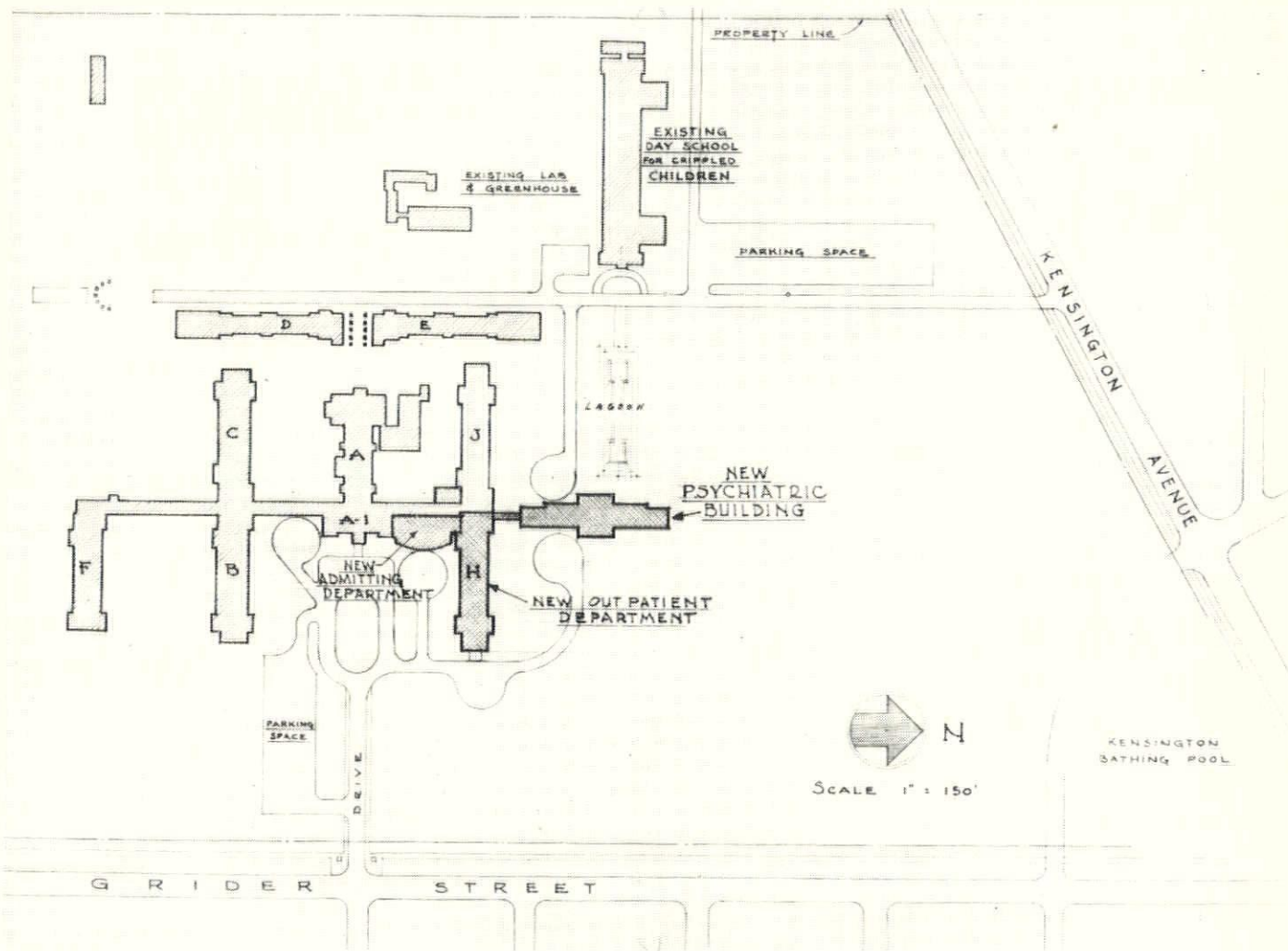
In our first approach to the design problem of the Psychiatric Wing, it was obvious that in order to gain the maximum benefits from each of the contributing departments, the matter of physical location of the wing with respect to the other most closely allied departments merited first consideration. It was readily evident that second only to the main hospital kitchen, the newly planned Outpatient and Admitting Departments should take preference over all other departments in their physical relationship to the mental wing, for it is through one of these two departments that all mental patients will enter and leave the hospital whether they be inpatients or outpatients. The decision to place the new wing in direct connection with both of these departments and to expand the Outpatient Department into the new wing for specialized outpatient treatment appeared without doubt to be most logical. With this happy arrangement, duplication of record room, business offices and certain other miscellaneous facilities are successfully avoided in the new structure.



Successfully planning a psychiatric building is not the easiest job in the world. There seems to be two very strong though divergent schools on the treatment of psychosis. One is for vigorous physical treatment and the other is for the slower suggestive treatment. We, as architects, know nothing about either. However, from the beginning it was evident that the building must be planned with a flexibility far beyond that normally required in other types of institutions. A large number of psychiatric buildings built during recent years are already obsolete largely due to changing trends in treatment methods and the inability of the structure to flex itself to meet these changes. Even the great mental institution at Bellevue has been forced to pack beds and dining tables in ward corridors while large areas elsewhere in the building are little used.

nections to the new enlarged outpatient department on the ground floor. Furthermore, should both inpatient and outpatient requirements, in the future, be simultaneously increased beyond the anticipated maxima, the structural framework of the building is designed to carry an additional story over the entire area.

The design calls for a five story building. The ground floor, which houses the enlarged Outpatient Department, is directly connected to the Outpatient and Admitting Departments in the Main Hospital Building by means of an inclosed ambulatory. Through this ambulatory, food is brought from the main hospital kitchen in electrically heated carts which are carried on the elevators to serving pantries on each ward floor. The building will be heated by hot water from the main boiler plant and brought in



PLOT PLAN

In our plans, we believe that we are prepared to meet the challenge of the future. Our one criteria, as dictated by the Hospital Board, was that the building should provide bed capacity for 150 patients. Whether or not this maximum capacity is ever utilized means little in that the arrangement is so planned that not only are a large number of rooms on each floor readily convertible to other uses but also without any alterations whatsoever, either the entire first floor or one half of the first floor can be used for outpatient work with direct stair and elevator con-

above the ceiling of the ambulatory. As an adjunct to the Outpatient Department on the ground floor is a large student class room directly connected to two conference rooms between which are two sets of folding doors. When these doors are opened the seating capacity of the class room will accommodate approximately 75 students. The hydrotherapy room is located in the center convenient to both inpatients and outpatients. A separate entrance immediately adjacent to the elevator lobby is provided for patients brought in under restraint. A service room and entrance is at



the rear. The north half of the ground floor houses the children's ward which has direct access to outside play yards. This ward, accommodating seven (7) girls and six (6) boys, will be heated by radiant heating in the floor.

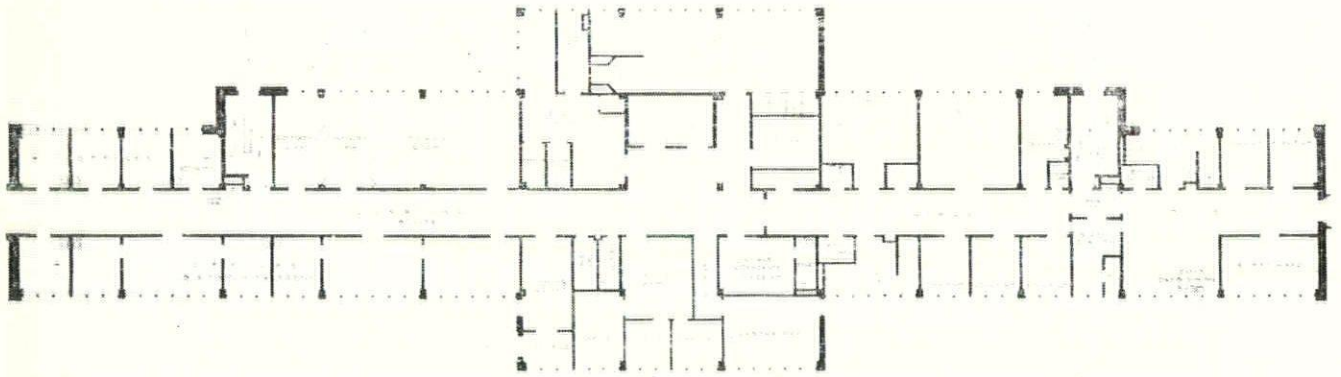
The first and second floors are identical and will accommodate 49 quiet men on the first floor and 49 quiet women on the second floor. The nurses' station and conference room is in the center and provides complete control over the entire ward corridors as well as the elevator lobby to which patients do not

the elevator lobby and one doctor's office in each ward.

In all wards are the customary utility rooms, linen rooms, supply rooms, baths and toilets and separate rooms for patients' clothing. Electric or Insulin Shock treatments, if indicated, will be administered at the patient's own bedside in the single rooms.

The top floor will house internes and resident physicians and will be adequately sound shielded from the psychiatric wards below.

The building will be a steel frame and faced with brick to match the existing hospital buildings. Steel



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

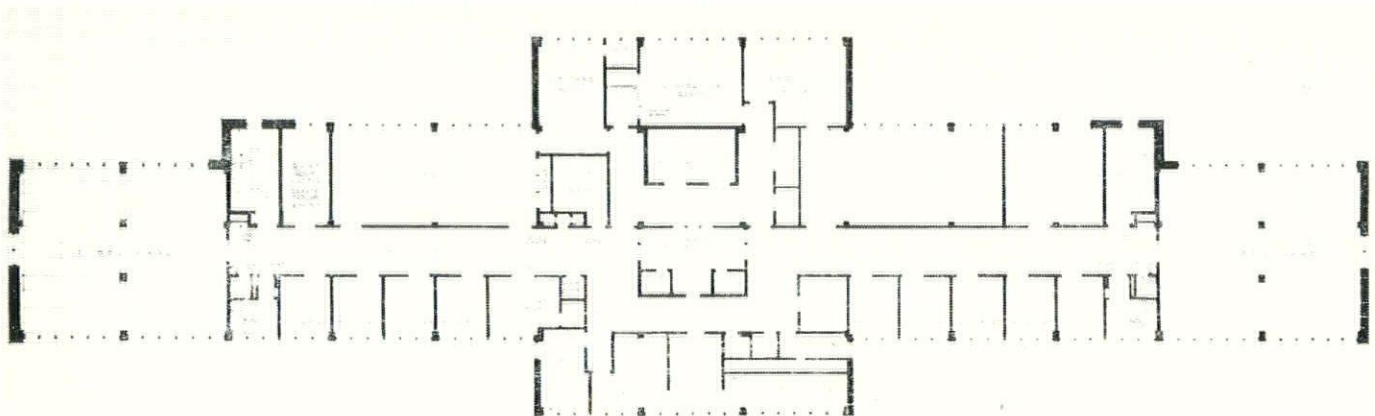
have access. Also provided on each floor are a large day room, dining room, a serving pantry where food is served and dishes are washed and stored, a doctor's office and a visitors' room. This visitors' room is located outside the ward proper, so that visiting may be done in complete privacy. A small beauty parlor is provided in the women's ward.

On each of the first and second floors, two conference rooms are provided separated by one way mirrors. In one room a patient may be interviewed by a psychiatrist while being secretly observed by a class of doctors or students from the other room.

windows will extend full width of each room with sills placed slightly above the center of gravity of a person to discourage forcing. Window muntins spaced six inches apart will obviate the old practice of the use of steel detention bars.

Structural columns between windows will be covered with ribbed stainless steel panels. Safety screens will be provided only in the single rooms in the disturbed wards. However, all windows will be so standardized in size and detail as to facilitate the installation of additional screens if found advisable.

All corridors, baths and toilets will be lined with



FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The third floor houses 19 disturbed men and 19 disturbed women. Like the two floors below, the nurses' station is in the exact center and forms the division between the two wards. Separate tub-treatment rooms are provided in each disturbed ward since in some cases it is considered not feasible to send disturbed patients to the main treatment room on the ground floor. Separate combination day-dining rooms are provided in each ward which are served from a common serving pantry. Two visiting rooms are provided off

structural glazed tile units. Other rooms will be plastered with high strength plaster. All areas occupied by patients will have acoustical ceilings of vermiculite plaster.

Serving each floor is a linen chute and trash chute which terminate in the service room on the ground floor. Both chutes as well as the elevators will be completely protected with modern safety devices to prevent tampering or misuse.



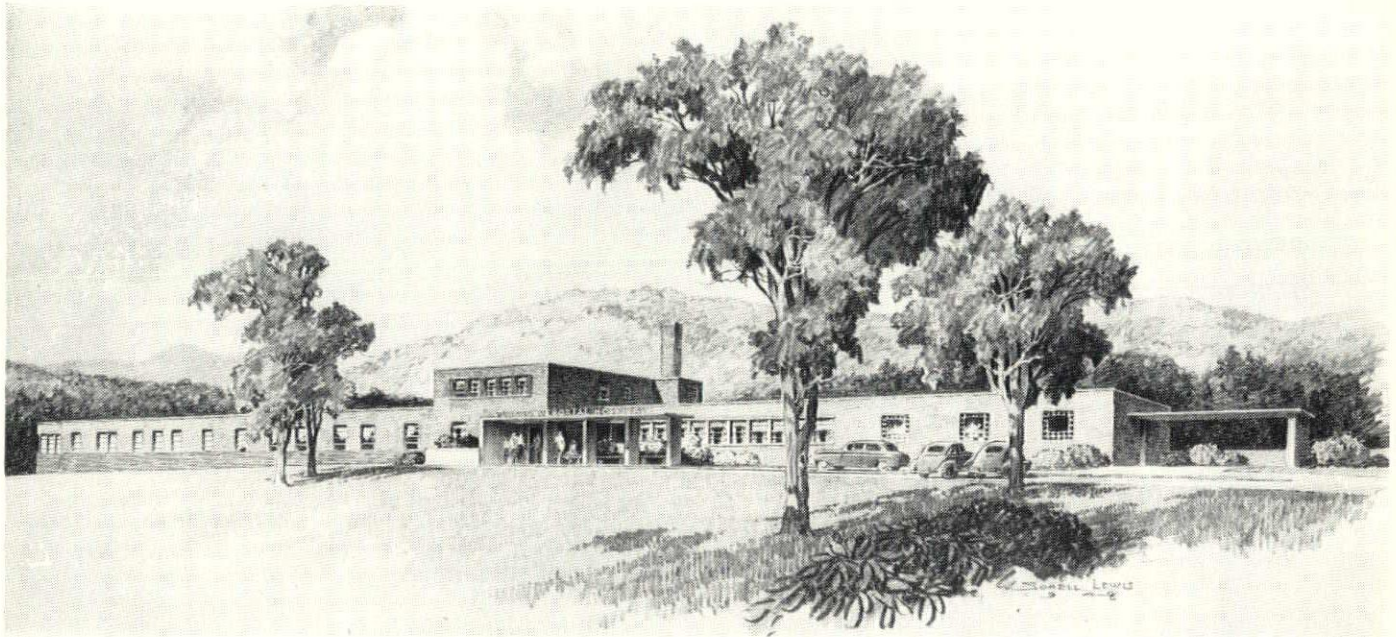
# PLACID MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK

BY WILL ALBAN CANNON

It is generally considered that one of the most difficult buildings to design is the small hospital of 50 beds and under. This size hospital cannot have all of the services usually found in the large hospital but it must have sufficient to take care of the needs of the community. More than the ordinary flexibility must be incorporated in the plan, and the operating cost must be reduced to a minimum. This means

ing the main floor of the hospital as shown, all care of the patients, visitors, etc., is horizontal, thus eliminating the necessity of time consuming and expensive elevators. All that is necessary is a low cost freight elevator. By placing the main nursing station in close proximity to the administrative offices, they may be closed during the night and the whole hospital operated from one point which would be the central nurs-



*Cannon, Thiele, Betz & Cannon, Architects*

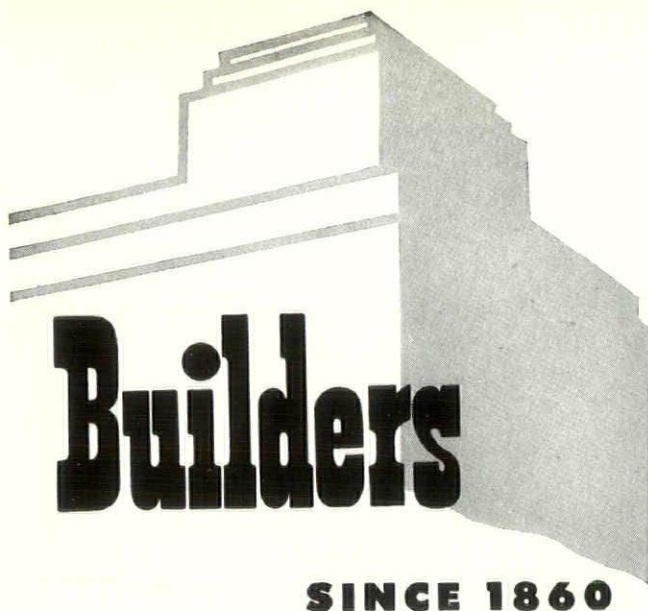
arranging the plan in such a manner as to reduce personnel as much as possible. Otherwise, the cost of operation of a small hospital in a small community will put such a financial drain on the community as to make it impractical to continue operation of the hospital as intended. To demonstrate this point, the Placid Memorial Hospital at Lake Placid, New York, is offered as a plan with a great deal of flexibility and at the same time reducing personnel to a minimum.

All patients and all services needed for the care of those patients are placed on one floor with the heavy services such as kitchen, laundry, boiler rooms, store rooms, etc., placed on a floor below. By arrang-

ing station. This station is so arranged that it has control of the main entrance, the ambulance entrance, patient wings, and both the surgical and delivery suites. The whole hospital can be operated under the direction of one supervisor. During the day, of course, there will be work for the administrative office and nurses can work out of the sub-utility rooms located in maternity and in the medical and surgical patients' areas. The operating room and delivery room, while adjacent to each other, are entirely separated and both can be served by the one centrally located central supply. Also, it will be noted that the formula room.

*(Continued on Page 23)*



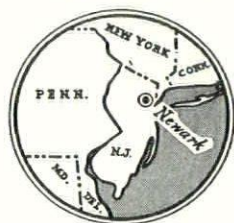


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## PUBLIC RELATIONS

*Ed's. Note—Here is a small Chapter that has gotten some very good results through the efforts of a good public relations chairman.*

January 3, 1950

Mr. George Dick Smith, Jr., Editor  
Empire State Architect  
1328 Prudential Building  
Buffalo 2, New York

Dear George:

"I am enclosing several clippings with a two fold purpose; one, to give you an idea of the various things the Staten Island Chapter has been doing, and secondly to give you a picture of the public relations policy which we are building up in our own little borough. I will put the chronological order in reverse and start with the last event:

1. A clipping announcing the election of officers at the last meeting of the Chapter. To summarize, the officers for the year 1950:

President, Maurice G. Usan; 1st Vice President, James Whitford, Jr.; 2nd Vice President, Walter D. Wood; Treasurer, Joshua Brown; Secretary, Albert Melniker; 3 yr. Director, Theodore Koch; 2 yr. Director, Kenneth W. Milnes; 1 yr. Director, Chester A. Cole.

It was a lively meeting and the decision to exhibit at the Exposition of Progress of the Chamber of Commerce was an important one. It is one means of getting the architects' work placed in the public eye and avoid the mustiness of the average museum or any other out of the way place where the education of the public is limited to a select few.

2. The clipping announcing the return from the State Convention. In addition to this we had an announcement in the paper covering the names of those attending the Convention and the relationship with the State Association to the local Chapter and to the A. I. A.

3. On October 5 a joint meeting was held by the Architects and Engineers at the Staten Island Museum and several important topics were discussed. As you can see in Clipping No. 3, we had Myron L. Matthews of the Dow Service speaking on costs and its relation to the building industry, as well as a discussion of the re-zoning work being done for the New York City Planning Commission by Harrison, Ballard and Allen, Consultants. This, incidentally, was a front page item and another reflection on the amount of consideration we get in public relations with our local newspaper.

4. On October 3 a Housing Forum was held at Wagner College on Staten Island which was sponsored by their Alumni Association. Experts in every field of building were on the Panel and I was selected to represent the Architectural Profession. This too was a front page item and the public who attended in volume got a very interesting cross section of the various factors that go into the building of a home, the various fields of endeavor that come into the picture. I did my best to give a very careful and unbiased presentation of the importance of the architect in the home building field.

5. Clipping No. 5 relates to a meeting held on May 4th, which again was a joint meeting. A good portion of the meeting was devoted to the fact that a good many of the large city jobs have become political plums and are not given to local men, who are just as competent in every respect. This complaint has since been followed up and we have been promised cooperation from the local officials in getting some of the City work allocated to Staten Island architects and engineers. Also a discussion took place on a competition which was then in progress for the selection of an architect for the Staten Island War Memorial Stadium. The winner of this competition was declared to be Alex Danin, a recently elected member of our Chapter.

I think this will give you a rather broad picture over a period of months of our activities, and as you well know, we are an active group; with a total membership of 20 we had 4 delegates at the State Convention, which I think is a good percentage. I look forward to more activity for the year 1950, and I would appreciate your reaction to the type of public relations work outlined in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT MELNIKER  
AIA Chairman,  
Public Relations  
Staten Island Chapter, AIA



# THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. MCKAIG

On two occasions recently, my attention has been directed rather abruptly to the subject of specifications and their simplification. At the convention of School Boards at Syracuse, my friends Maurice Rowley of the contracting firm of Swartout and Rowley of Rochester, spoke to the City Trustee Group on the same subject I was given for the Rural and Village Trustees,—“Building Problems Confronting School Boards.” Just so we wouldn't be calling each other names, we got together to compare notes the night before. While I talked mostly on the subject of selecting the Architect early and wisely, Maurice spoke on “confusion” in architectural planning, with special reference to specifications,—obscure specifications,—specifications which contradicted the plans,—bad specifications in general.

This idea of simplification of specifications has always appealed to me. A contractor once told me that having completed his takeoff, he weighed the specification to determine what percentage to add for overhead. I have a hospital specification in front of me right now—a volume of 180 pages of closely spaced typing. How much this might have been cut down by various devices is problematical, but reference to those portions in which I as an engineer have an interest, indicates to me that a great deal could be accomplished toward this end. I know that the writing of building codes “by reference” is frowned upon by corporation counsels; for example, writing into the code the fact that “steel design should be in accordance with the 1946 Code of the American Institute of Steel Construction,” instead of copying the entire code word for word. I see no reason why specifications, however, cannot be written by reference when

an approved specification has been written, filling in the missing information right on the drawings. I see no reason why the general conditions cannot be by reference to the A. I. A. “General Conditions of the Contract,” the structural steel by reference to the A. I. S. C. “Specifications for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings,” and the concrete by a statement calling for a 2500# or 3000# concrete with further reference if you wish to the specifications for “Plain and Reinforced Concrete” as published by the Portland Cement Association in pamphlet ST-27. The use of these three specifications in the specifications before me would have eliminated about 56 pages.

A few days later in connection with a diesel engine shop and roundhouse we were doing for one of the railroads, the chief engineer requested us to put most of our specifications on the drawings for the benefit of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission and to cut the typed specifications to a minimum,—eliminating them entirely if possible.

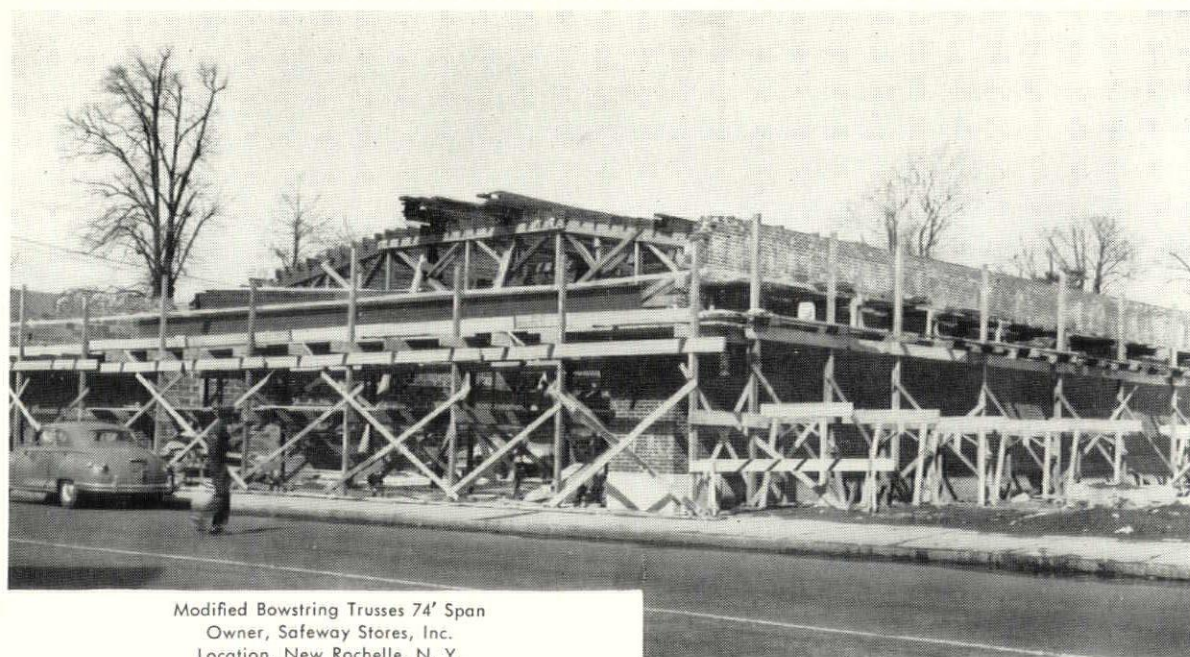
I appreciate the fact, of course, that I am referring to outstanding instances of good standards in the specification field, but I wonder if some other trades have not adopted such standards if we go out looking for them. Then too, what about all the details you show and call for on the plan,—why is it necessary to describe them in full in the specifications?

I believe that if the specifications were to set standards of performance and the drawings call for materials, a great deal of the grief could be eliminated. At any rate, I think the whole idea is worth consideration.

## ROOF TRUSSES *By*

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Modified Bowstring Trusses 74' Span  
Owner, Safeway Stores, Inc.  
Location, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Architects, Hall & Paufve, Tuckahoe, N. Y.  
Cost in place, 42c per square foot floor area



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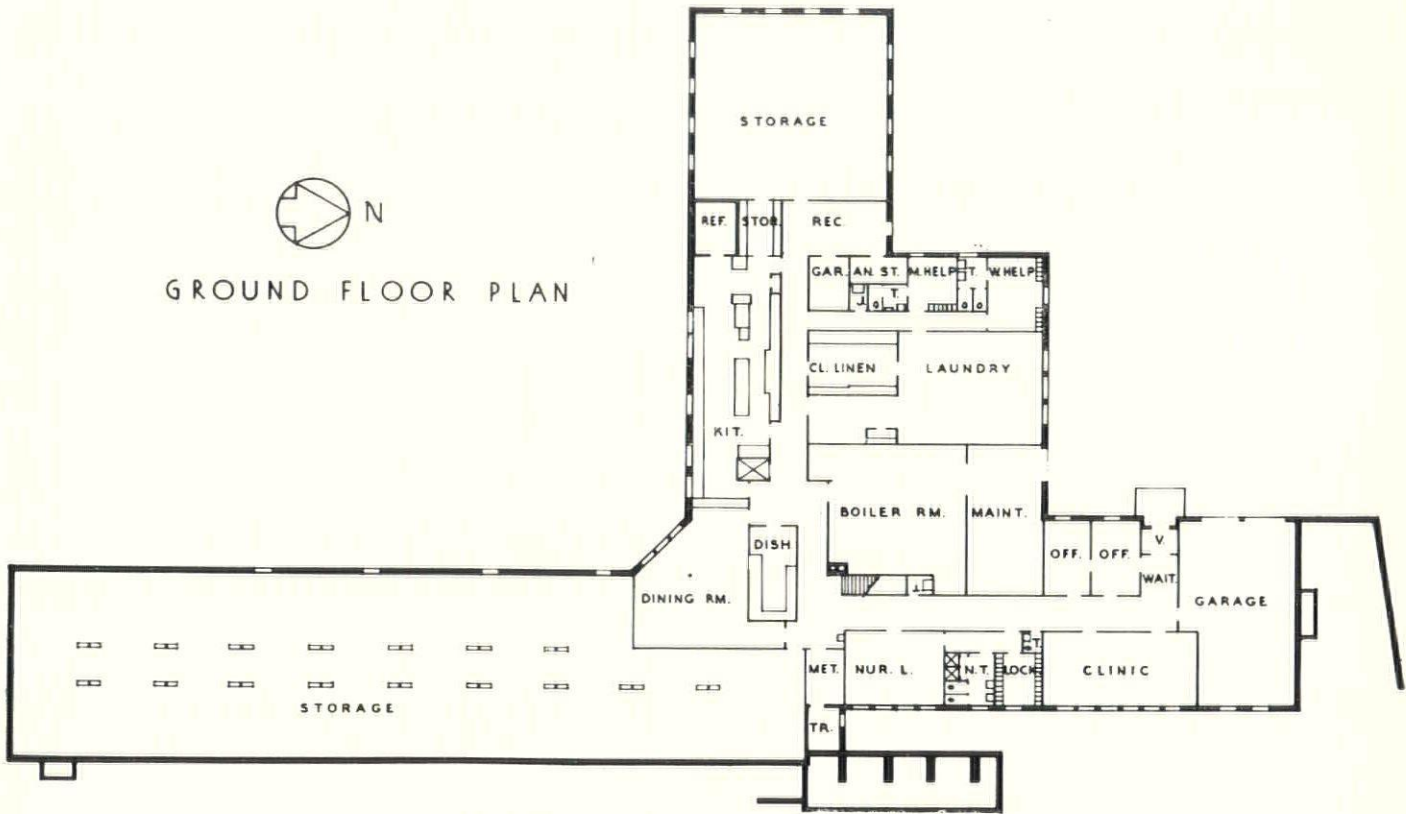
# PLACID MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(Continued)

while still being connected to the maternity corridor, is also adjacent to the autoclaves in central supply so that terminal sterilization of formula can be done by trained personnel in central supply.

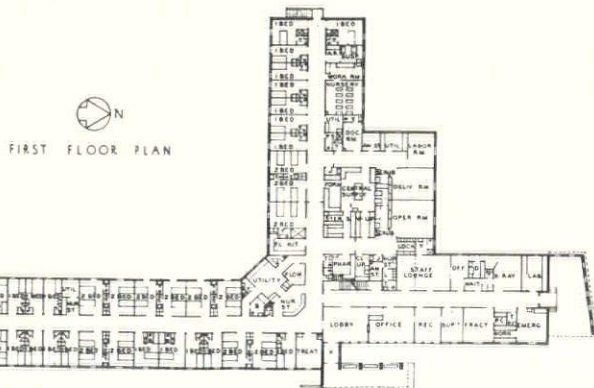
periods of low occupancy, a portion of that wing can be cut off and the size of the hospital reduced. It has been found that this type of hospital is not expensive to build because a lighter form of construction can be used in place of heavy construction normally associated with the traditional type of building. Even if

N  
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Flexibility is obtained in maternity by so arranging doors in the corridor and the rooms adjacent to the floor kitchen in such a manner that the maternity department can be reduced to 10 beds or expanded to 14 beds, and still provide isolation of the entire department. The other wing is so arranged that in the

it did cost more it can't help but reduce personnel and if it is considered that the services of one person for a period of a year can be capitalized at not less than \$75,000, any arrangement of plan which reduces personnel, regardless of costs, will be more than offset by the continuous yearly savings.



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## AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

(Continued)

### BROOKLYN CHAPTER

This material has been forwarded by Harry Silverman, chairman, committee on Public Information.

The 1949 convention of the New York State Association of Architects again found the Brooklyn Chapter well represented. In addition to the duly elected delegates, many members attended to make the 1949 delegation from the Chapter, one of the largest in the convention. Many brought their wives; all felt perfectly at home.

Many more architects in the State would attend conventions if they were once to participate in the spirit of friendliness which prevails between all architects of the State in convention. All would appreciate the efforts made to keep their wives interested and happy. Many would be surprised by the opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones.

President Weston of the Chapter, called on the delegates at the October meeting to give their reports on the convention. One delegate mystified the others by his report on a seminar on poker and burlesque. Since this seminar was not listed in the convention program, it created a good deal of interest, and all agreed this delegate knew his seminar.

The reports of the convention by the Chapter delegates gave this general impression there are scholarly reports by committees, complete in detail, obviously the result of months of study, of research, of work, and of conferences. There are differences of opinion. There are assertive individuals, spurred by their long years of labor for the profession. There is debate, sometimes prolonged, always patient and respectful from both sides of the question. There are disappointed delegates, whose long labor on resolutions, and on reports appear at times to be relegated to limbo. There is complete freedom to be heard and to give your opinion. There are even wasted hours. Together they express human qualities, and a democratic way, where architects meet in convention to plan progress for their profession.

The Chapter was very happy by the election of its own Henry V. Murphy as President of the State Association. This proves once more that the men who serve the profession, who have ability, and the qualifications are sought and rewarded. Irving Seelig elected first Vice-President, and Maxwell A. Cantor re-elected Treasurer, are both members of the Chapter, and extremely active on behalf of the profession in this State.

### BROOKLYN CHAPTER 20th ANNUAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

The Brooklyn Chapter, American Institute of Architects, announces the 20th architectural competition conducted annually by the Chapter. The competition is open to all students who have legal residence in the territorial area of the Chapter who attend accredited schools of Architecture anywhere in the United States. It is open to architectural draftsmen employed in the area, and to draftsmen residing in the area who are employed elsewhere.

The territorial area of the Brooklyn Chapter comprises the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and the counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

The subject is "An Allied Arts Building," an arts and office building for architects, engineers, and the building construction industry, with studios for sculpture, painting, and the allied arts, and indoor and outdoor space devoted to the display of building materials. In scope the building will be the heart of the building and arts interests for the City of New York and its environs.

The site chosen is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn, conveniently accessible by rail and transit, to the people of the entire City of New York, and Long Island. The site will permit an unobstructed view of the harbor, and is within a Master Plan for the rehabilitation of this important centrally located Brooklyn area.

The Chapter invites national participation. Schools of Architecture are urged to enter students and to award full credit to entrants. Entries are due March 14th, 1950. Schools, students, and draftsmen wishing to compete, send now for a program of the competition to Mr. Vito P. Battista, Chairman, Committee of Education, Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Prizes will be awarded consisting of \$100.00, \$50.00, and \$25.00 for first, second and third places, respectively. Awards will be made at the annual meeting of the Chapter devoted to honoring the contestants and winners, the winning designs will receive public recognition, as in the past.



## NEW YORK SOCIETY

A letter from the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee:

December 27, 1949

To the Constituent Bodies of  
The New York State Association of Architects.  
Gentlemen:

You all knew Sidney L. Strauss and how active he was in the work of the State Association. You also remember how he was cut down in his prime—in the midst of his Association activities.

Mr. Strauss was our Past-President and we were very fond of him; and to honor him and keep his memory green, this Society has established the "Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award."

Each September each Constituent Society or Chapter of the State Association will have the privilege of nominating an architect or other person for this Award who, in the previous year, has done something outstanding for the benefit of the profession.

As 1950 will be the first year in which the Award will be given, the action of the nominee may be accepted if it occurred in any of the three previous years.

The Award will consist of a Medal and Certificate suitably inscribed.

Nominations with complete statement of the reasons therefor must be in the hands of the Committee by October 1st and the Committee's decision is to be rendered by November 1st.

If possible the Award will be presented at the Annual Dinner of this Society in December.

The Committee reserves the right to decline to make an Award if, in its opinion, the circumstances do not warrant any being made.

We trust that you will give this matter serious consideration and if you have a nominee in mind, you will present your petition as stated above.

You will probably receive a reminder about September 1st.

We trust to have your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

THE SIDNEY L. STRAUSS

MEMORIAL AWARD COMMITTEE

Henry S. Lion

Chairman

HSL: K

## ROCHESTER SOCIETY

The Rochester Society is looking forward to the annual joint meetings with the Rochester Engineering Society. These meetings are regularly held each Tuesday during the month of February. Clarence Damuth is chairman for these meetings and a fine program is promised. These luncheons will take the place of the regular weekly luncheon meetings of the Society.

Events of the month of January include a dinner meeting held in conjunction with the Illuminating Engineering Society. At this meeting Frank C. Gilson of the New York State Education Department will speak and lead a discussion on schools.

Don Hershey, always an enthusiastic member of this society was recently installed as the newly elected president of the local Cornell Club. C. Storrs Barrows, past President of the association, is scheduled to address the same organization on the subject of Housing in Rochester.

Nick Masucci, our hard working program chairman, almost arranged for the society a yacht cruise next summer. We thought for a while we might be able to send some photographs along which would rival those of our Buffalo friends. However, by the sober light of dawn our yacht owning friend could not remember promising the cruise so probably next summer we will be still enviously reading about the Buffalo members sailing around Lake Ontario.

The Society is pleased to announce the following new members: Richard C. Stockwell, Daniel F. Giroux, S. Roger Shepard, Nancy Setright, Martha E. Kupfer, Sylvester Van Deuser, Honorary Membership.

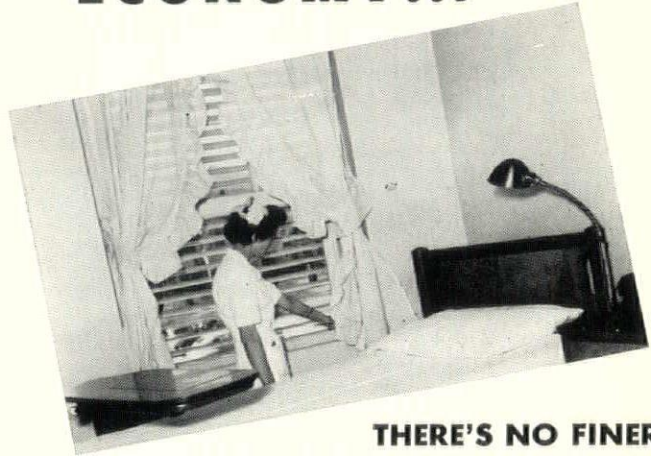
## WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

The "Blue Print," voice of the Westchester Chapter is regularly received by us and we have thus been able to keep in touch with what has been going on in Westchester. If other Chapters have a similar paper please send it along. From the November and December issues, we are able to report the following: Competition

Hall and Pufve, Bronxville, Nemhard N. Culin, White Plains, and Gerson T. Hirsch, Pleasantville, received Certificates of Merit for drawings submitted in competition for a small Westchester home.

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### Illegal Practice

The Blue Print quotes an article from the "Yonkers Herald Statesman" which reports several cases of persons practicing Architecture without being licensed. An investigation is being conducted by a committee headed by Bruno Amato of Mamaroneck. This is a matter which should be of vital interest to all members of the Association, all chapters and to the profession generally. That this condition exists is to some extent due to the apathy of architects themselves. The law was written to protect the public and for this reason alone, violations of the law should be reported. Most authorities will cooperate in not approving plans made by unauthorized persons if a little pressure is applied. There has been set up at the State level the means for investigation of this practice. It is good to see an organization which is active enough in this crusade to make the newspapers.

### Miscellaneous

New members of the Chapter are Arthur Auland Jacobsen, and Henry H. Moger, Jr. A prospective member is a new arrival at the home of Fred Voss November 3, 1949.

### QUEENS CHAPTER

The last meeting of 1949 was held by the Queens Chapter on December 8, 1949 at the Homestead Hotel, Kew Gardens, Queens. The meeting was well attended and the dinner was a success from the standpoint of attendance and good fellowship.

The slate of nominees submitted by the Advisory Committee for the year 1950 was unopposed, and so it was moved, seconded and passed that the Secretary cast one vote for the entire slate of new officers and new Executive Committee members.

The newly elected officers for the year 1950 are: Simeon Heller, President; Oswald Fischer, Vice President; Richard Lukowsky, Treasurer; Guerino Salerni, Secretary; Executive Committee Members, Three Year Term, Charles Ward, Norman Lederer, Two Year Term, John T. Kelleher.

At the conclusion of the business, Oswald Fischer, for the enjoyment and edification of the members, showed films taken by himself during his trip to Europe this past summer. The pictures not only were interesting in their subject matter, but were of value in that they gave you a distinctive first hand view of items you would not see ordinarily. Mr. Fischer's explanation of the films was well received, and a vote of thanks was rendered him at the conclusion of the showing.

The holding of dinner meetings, which was dropped several years ago, is again being instituted by the Chapter. Under the able Chairmanship of Gabriel Nathan, the dinner committee is setting up a program that will carry us through the June meeting. Guests and speakers are being arranged for in order to make each dinner meeting a social and an educational affair.

The installation of the new officers will take place at the February meeting which will be held at the Forest Hills Inn on the 9th.

Mose Mendelson

Chairman, Publicity Committee

## BRITISH ARCHITECT AND TOWN PLANNER TO RECEIVE A. I. A. GOLD MEDAL

Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been selected by unanimous vote of the American Institute of Architect's Board of Directors to receive the Institute's Gold Medal, the highest honor A.I.A. can bestow. Official presentation will be made following the annual dinner at the 82nd A.I.A. Convention in Washington, D. C. May 10-13, 1950.

The award was made in recognition of Sir Patrick's distinguished contribution to the profession of Architecture and Regional Planning. He is the sixth foreign architect to receive the Gold Medal of the A.I.A. since it was established in 1906. Other foreign recipients were Sir Aston Webb, R.A., London, 1906; Jean Louis Pascal, Paris, 1913; Victor Laloux, Paris, 1921; Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, London, 1924 and Ragnar Ostberg, Stockholm, 1933.

Born Leslie Patrick Abercrombie in Ashley-upon-Mersey, he was for twenty years professor of Civic Design at Liverpool University and for the past eleven years has been professor of Town Planning at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London. He was knighted January 1, 1945. An outstanding architect, town planner, writer and lecturer, he is internationally known for his leadership in civic design and urban planning in England. Among his many notable books are "Replanning the County of London," "Lidice," "Town and Country Planning," "A Plan for Plymouth," and "A Plan for Bath."

Sir Patrick has been honored by various organizations connected with Architecture and Town Planning. He was the Royal Gold Medallist in 1946.

## A. I. A. STARTS YEAR-LONG SURVEY TO APPRAISE ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The American Institute of Architects' Commission on Education and Registration, under the chairmanship of Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, Director of the Cooper Union, New York, met in Urbana, Ill. Dec. 12 and 13, 1949, to organize its work on a national survey of architectural education, internship and registration.

This national study—described as an appraisal of the problems and responsibilities of the A.I.A. in the fields of professional education and license to practice—is expected to yield facts on existing educational patterns, training procedures, registration requirements and many related topics. The survey has been undertaken as the result of a report made earlier in the year by Ralph Walker, New York, President of the A.I.A. who declared, "All the standards relating to architectural education and registration should be as uniform as possible throughout the nation consistent, of course, with that freedom to develop which enables a profession to become progressively competent under changing conditions and inventive ideas."

Architectural schools, registration boards and practicing architects are evenly represented on the Commission. At least a year will be required for its comprehensive fact-finding work after which general recommendations will be made on the basis of its findings.

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## AWARDS

At the 1949 Convention in Rochester during the banquet, Mr. C. Storrs Barrows presented the Awards of Certificates of Merit for design as follows:

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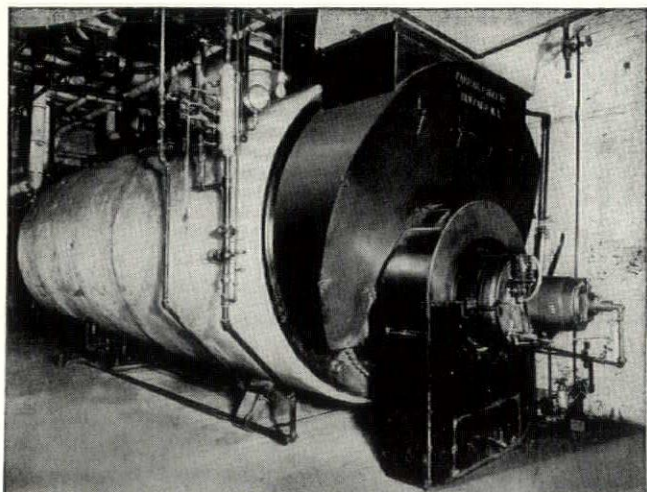
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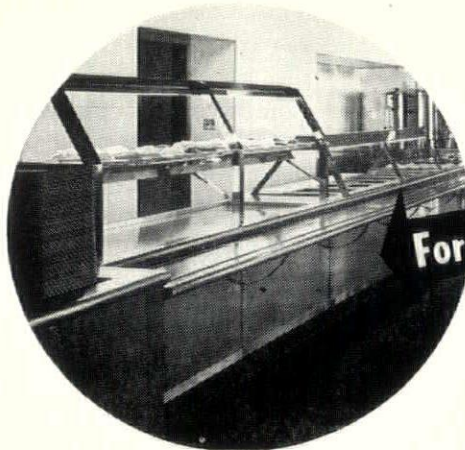
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## SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL

*(Continued)*

The sixth floor not shown, is but a fraction of a typical floor in area and contains internes and staff quarters for 20 served by one elevator. Directly over the operating rooms is housed the air conditioning equipment for the latter.

The ground floor contains, besides the autopsy room, shops, storage rooms, mechanical equipment and locker rooms. This area is directly accessible to the outside by means of a ramp.

The major problem other than plan consideration was to knit two dissimilar structures together and to create a new entrance at the intersection of the same. This resulted in the drum at the entrance angle, a simple motive which dominated the two wings. It had been hoped that an impressive figure or other point of interest might surmount this but it was lost in the interest of economy. Aside from fulfilling the above requirement the resulting volume worked out most advantageously in that a core resulted which contains many of the utilities at a point accessible from all sides. Even the circulation became more flexible and permitted department arrangements otherwise difficult. The relationship of the lobby to the various departments, to the staff and record room and

to the elevators has proven most satisfactory as has the kitchen service setup. The latter flows vertically thru its elevator to service kitchens on each floor and out thru the building. It should be noted that elevators in the existing building to the far side of the kitchen, are available for this wing.

The structural frame of the addition is reinforced concrete, floors being cast in removable metal pans. Floor heights were dictated by the existing building, ceilings being suspended throughout which fact together with the use of acoustical tile make for a comparatively noiseless building.

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# TELEVISION A NEW "MUST" IN MULTIPLE DWELLING PLANNING

At a December luncheon meeting of the New York Chapter of the A.I.A., architects were advised that they must now plan television facilities for multiple dwellings with the same careful consideration as that accorded to plumbing, heating, ventilation and other tenant services.

The speaker, J. R. Poppele, V. P. and Chief Engineer of Station WOR and President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., said that architects should plan conduits for television wiring and outlets in the proper places for plugging in on the master antenna system. Installation of an antenna system beforehand is less expensive and more satisfactory than installation after construction has been completed.

Mr. Poppele pointed out that architects will soon have to consider installation in public buildings as well as homes. He predicted a great future for television in industry, schools, department stores and elsewhere. He said that it may be possible to conduct mass classes by installing television projection machines in public school auditoriums and that industry may find it feasible to place television camera units throughout sprawling plants to permit top executives to observe production lines in action or to consult with foremen and superintendents at distant locations.

He also said that television needs more channels to permit its expansion into a nation-wide competitive service and extensive field testing must be done to explore the practicability of additional television channels in the range of frequencies beyond the present commercial bands. According to Mr. Poppele, none of the color television systems offered can as yet match the brilliance and clarity of black and white, so it will probably be five or more years before we can expect to see color television introduced commercially.

## NEW COMPENSATION AGREEMENT TO ENCOURAGE GOOD DESIGN ON PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

A recently approved schedule on a "fixed fee plus reimbursable contract" basis has been negotiated jointly by the American Institute of Architects, the Public Housing Administration and the National Association of Housing Officials. This followed a requested reconsideration of the fixed fee schedule announced by P. H. A. in October.

Said Clarence B. Litchfield, Chairman of the A.I.A. Fees Committee, "It is to the credit of all three participating organizations that an agreement was reached which will permit compensation for architects on a basis which will encourage good design."

The new basis of compensation (generally  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times payroll costs) provides for a contract which establishes a fee based on three component factors as follows:

1. A fixed amount equal to 40% of the maximum fee schedule contained in the earlier P.H.A. schedule.
2. An amount for time card costs (technical payroll) which will be reimbursed to the architect on presentation of cost data approved by the local housing authority.
3. An amount for overhead equal to 50% of time card costs.

The maximum amounts for items 2 and 3 (approximately 60% of the maximum fees recommended by A.I.A.) will be fixed at the time the contract is executed. If the actual time card costs plus 50% overhead is less than the fixed minimum, the architect will be allowed 25% of the savings while the local housing authority will benefit by the remaining 75%.

After a year or more of experience with this new contract, a review of costs will probably be made to determine whether further adjustments, either up or down, are desirable.

P. H. A.'s previously approved schedule of fixed fees (known as 216.2) will be retained as "Option No. 1." The new fixed fee plus reimbursable contract will be known as "Option No. 2." The decision as to which option shall apply is to be determined in each case by the local housing authority and its architect.


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(Continued)

The patients' quarters (nursing units) begin at the second floor and continue uniformly through the seventh floor, providing 516 beds in twelve nursing units of 43 beds each. The wide gradation in patient room types, the day and dining facilities, and the integrated units of doctors' office-treatment, room-nurses' station and utility room are worth noting.

The remainder of the second floor, insofar as new construction is concerned, is occupied by administrative and related functions. Insofar as Simpson Hall is concerned, its laboratories begin at this floor and terminate with animal quarters occupying the fifth floor and one half of the sixth floor.

Outpatients, visitors to patients, and people on various business, all enter the hospital through a two-story high metal and glass vestibule which faces Elm Street. This is designed with a small pool, plants, color and sunshine in mind, in order to relax and reassure the tense and anxious patients and visitors as they enter. *The modern hospital building must reflect the maxim that modern medicine treats the whole human being and not his disease alone.* While the outpatients proceed through the vestibule to the various clinics on the first floor, visitors and others ascend the vestibule stair to the waiting room on the second floor. People who should not climb stairs have access to an elevator at the first corridor intersections.

While the nursing floors continue to be typical, the rear wings are different from floor to floor. At the third floor these wings are occupied by surgery and all its supporting services. The contiguous laboratories in

Simpson Hall are primarily concerned with the study of tissues obtained from the operating department.

The rear wings at the fourth floor are in a less grim vein. They contain the auditorium, the chapel, with a chaplains' consultation office, patients' library, physical and occupational therapy facilities, canteen, beauty and barber shop, a psychiatric office and in fact all the elements necessary to the treatment of the patient's spirit and the bolstering of his morale. A further extension of this idea will be found in the gardens, yet to be planned, which will be seen and enjoyed by most patients from their rooms, and also by direct access to the grounds through two passages provided at the basement level.

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1. Albany.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.15	(g) 2.50	(e) 1.55	(e) 1.90	(e) 2.45	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.73	(e) 2.45	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.40
2. Amsterdam.....	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.25	(d) 1.80	(d) 1.95	(d) 1.25	(d) 1.50	(d) 1.70	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.33	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.25	(d) 1.90
3. Auburn**.....	2.25	2.25	1.90	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.50	2.35	2.40	2.25	2.25
4. Binghamton.....	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.10	(e) (2.07)	(a) 1.50	(a) 1.85	(a) 2.35	(d) 2.00	(d) 2.20	(x) 2.10	(x) 2.35	(a) 2.20	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.50
5. Buffalo.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.36½	(e) 1.65	(e) 2.12½	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.15	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.23	(e) 2.22½
6. Corning.....	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.50	(a) 1.95	(a) 2.00	(a) 1.30	(a) 1.82½	(g) 2.00	(x) 1.80	(x) 1.95	(x) 2.00	(x) 2.40	(x) 2.15	(a) 2.50	(x) 2.25
7. Elmira.....	(d) <b>2.50</b>	(d) <b>2.50</b>	(e) 2.00	(d) 2.07	(e) 1.35	(d) 1.85	(d) 2.10	(d) 1.90	(d) <b>2.10</b>	(a) 2.15	(a) (2.40)	(d) (2.15)	(d) <b>2.50</b>	(d) <b>2.50</b>
8. Geneva.....	(d) 2.40	(d) 2.40	(d) 1.90	(d) 2.25	(d) 1.48	(d) 1.80	(d) 2.15	(d) 2.10	(d) 2.25	(d) 2.37½	(d) 2.40	(d) 2.40	(d) 2.40	(d) 2.40
9. Glens Falls**.....	2.25	2.25	1.95	2.25	(1.00)	1.62½	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.25	2.25	2.15
10. Gloversville**.....	2.12½	2.12½	1.80	1.65	1.00	1.37½	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.25	2.12½	2.15
11. Ithaca.....	(a) 2.40	(a) 2.40	1.95	(a) (1.95)	1.35	(a) (1.95)	(a) 2.00	(a) (1.95)	(a) (1.95)	2.25	2.25	2.15	2.40	2.15
12. Jamestown.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.25	(a) (2.00)	(e) 2.00	(a) (1.50)	(e) 1.75	(e) 2.15	(e) 1.85	(e) 1.85	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.00	(e) 2.12½	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.50
13. Lockport.....	(x) 2.25	(x) 1.75	(a) 2.00	(x) 1.82	(x) 1.25	(x) 1.75	(x) 2.15	(x) 2.00	(x) 2.00				(x) 1.75	(x) 2.25
14. Niagara Falls.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.33	(e) 2.40	(e) 1.65	(e) 2.15	(e) 2.40	(e) 1.75	(e) 2.12½	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.27½
15. Oswego.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	2.02½	(f) 2.10	(d) 1.30	(d) 1.60	2.25	2.00	2.05	2.50	2.60	2.40	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.25
16. Plattsburgh.....	(a) 2.25	(a) 2.25	1.80	2.00	.90	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.33	2.25	2.25	2.00
17. Poughkeepsie.....	(f) 2.75	(f) 2.75	(f) 2.40	(i) 2.25	(f) 1.65	(f) 2.00	(g) 2.35	(g) 2.25	(f) 2.35	2.75	2.56¼	(e) 3.00	(f) 2.75	(f) 2.75
18. Rochester.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.21	(e) (2.30)	(e) (1.60)	(e) 2.14	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.10	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.375	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.40	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.41
19. Rome.....	2.25	2.25	1.95	2.00	1.37½	1.65	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.87½	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.90
20. Schenectady.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.20	(g) 2.40	(e) 1.50	(e) 1.92½	(e) 2.37½	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.73	(e) 2.45	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.40
21. Syracuse.....	(a) 2.60	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.20	(g) 2.35	(a) 1.45	(a) 1.90	(e) 2.40	(a) 2.00	(a) 2.05	(a) 2.50	(a) 2.60	(a) 2.40	(a) 2.25	(a) 2.15
22. Troy.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	(e) <b>2.15</b>	(g) 2.25	(e) 1.45	(e) 1.75	(e) <b>2.25</b>	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.25	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.73	(e) 2.45	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.40
23. Utica.....	2.50	2.50	2.02½	(e) 2.12½	(a) 1.35	(d) 1.82½	(d) 2.20	(a) 2.00	(a) 2.00	(b) (2.00)	(a) 2.60	(e) 2.25	2.50	(e) 2.10
24. Watertown.....	(e) 2.50	(e) 2.50	(d) 2.10	(e) 2.30*	(x) 1.25	(d) 1.70	(d) 2.25*	(x) 2.25*	(d) 2.00	(x) 2.50	(x) 2.25	(x) 2.40	(e) 2.50	(x) 2.15

## LEGEND

The letters (a), (b), (c), etc. preceding the rate indicate the expiration date of the agreement as noted in the legend.

(a) January 1

(d) April 1

(f) June 1

(x) No Agreement

(b) February 1

(e) May 1

(g) July 1

(0.00) — Negotiations still underway.

Bold Type — Indicates changes from July issue.

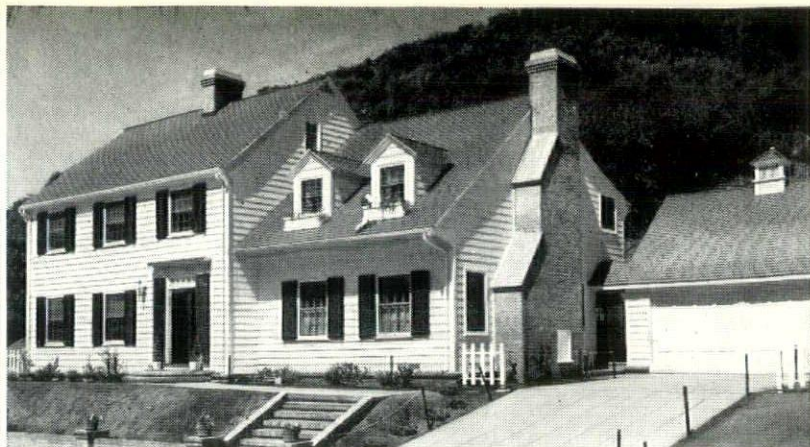
\* — Rate for Project over \$25,000.

\*\* — Source of information — N. Y. State Dept. of Labor.



**CONNECTICUT IN CALIFORNIA** . . . Authentic colonial saltbox reproduced in exact detail by the Bel Air Building Company of Los Angeles. Now on exhibition — this prime example of 17th century architecture features that prime 20th century work-saver . . . a "New Freedom Gas Kitchen"\*

*Wherever there's  
news in building  
there's a*



# "NEW FREEDOM GAS KITCHEN"



"NEW FREEDOM GAS KITCHEN" . . . Compact, cozy — it's as delightful to dine in as it is *easy* to work in. You can see the shining new automatic Gas range built to "CP" standards, the big 8-foot Servel Gas refrigerator. Unseen — but equally work-saving — is the automatic Gas water-heater which supplies the right quantity *and quality* hot water to the automatic sink.

\*Cert. Mark, Amer. Gas Assoc., Inc.

**Here they are . . . the four simple requirements that make every "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" a best seller**



①

**START** with one of your best step-saving kitchen designs.



②

**SPECIFY** a new automatic Gas range built to "CP" standards.



③

**PUT IN** a silent trouble-free Servel Gas refrigerator.



④

**PROVIDE** constant hot water from an automatic Gas water-heater.

**FROM EVERY ANGLE** a "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" smooths your way! Makes designing easier, if you're an architect . . . because new Gas appliances fit smartly into any size or type of layout. Makes your financial risk smaller, if you're a builder . . . because banks, as well as prospective buyers, recognize the

higher re-sale value of a house with new super-quality, super-modern Gas equipment. For more details on how to use and profit by the nation-wide "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" program — see your local Gas company or write direct to:

**THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.**

**IROQUOIS GAS CORP.**

**ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC**

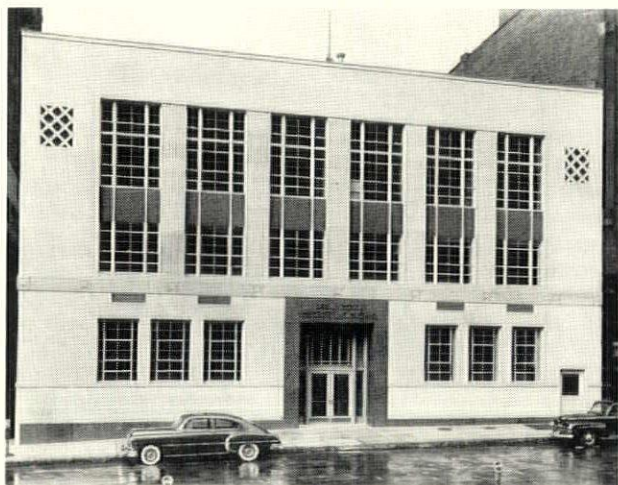


# Build Better, at Lower Cost with LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE MASONRY

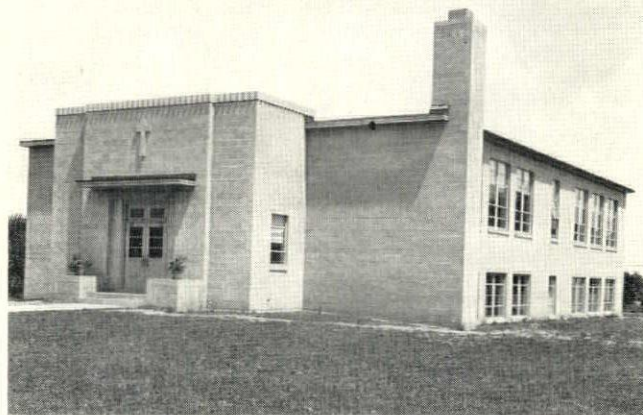
**M**ore and more schools and auditoriums are being constructed of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units. On this page are shown three buildings where these units were used extensively.

Painted units were utilized in the construction of St. Helen's School in Rochester, while the new Queen of Martyr Church Auditorium in Buffalo has utilized exposed units.

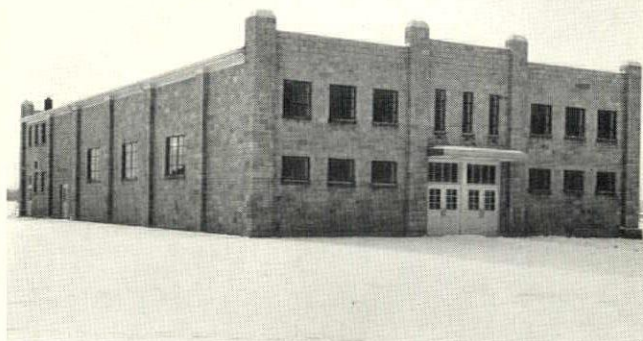
Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units were used extensively throughout the new University of Buffalo Law School.



Law School, University of Buffalo. Architect: Duane Lyman and Associates. Contractor: Siegfried Construction Co., Inc. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.



St. Helen's School, Rochester. Architect: Flynn and Bohack, Rochester. Contractor: F. Gleason Construction Co., Rochester. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Comac Builders Supply Corp., Rochester.



Queen of Martyr Church Auditorium, Buffalo. Architect: Joseph Zakrzewski, Buffalo. Contractor: Walden Terrace Building Co., Buffalo. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo.

**L**ightweight Concrete Masonry Units are being used more and more because they are the lowest cost structural building materials available today.

Particularly important in schools and auditoriums is that these Units are fire-safe, offering vital protection to pupils. At the same time, there are fine insulation and acoustical properties built-in to Lightweight Concrete Masonry.

Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units are durable. There is nothing to deteriorate. Upkeep costs are extremely low.

**C**olored concrete blocks are now available. A mineral coloring is added to the concrete mix, resulting in various tints and colors at the specification of the Architect.

## **Albany, N. Y.**

Albany Block & Supply Co., Inc.  
Ramloc Stone Co.

## **Auburn, N. Y.**

Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.

## **Bedford Hills, N. Y.**

Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp. Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.

## **Binghamton, N. Y.**

Bowen Building Block & Supply Co.  
Dinaburg Block Co., Inc.

## **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Nailable Cinder Block Co.  
Picone Bros.

## **Buffalo, N. Y.**

## **Forest Hills, N. Y.**

Forest Hills Concrete Block Co.

## **Ridgefield, N. J.**

Rockland Concrete Sales Co., Inc.

## **Ridgefield Park, N. J.**

Bergen Building Block, Inc.

## **Rochester, N. Y.**

Comac Builders Supply Corp.  
Concrete Cinder Block Products Co.  
Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc.

## **New York, N. Y.**

H. W. Bell Co.

## **Syracuse, N. Y.**

Barnes & Cone, Inc.  
Paragon Supply, Inc.

## **Tonawanda, N. Y.**

Linton Concrete Products

## **Utica, N. Y.**

American Hard Wall Plaster Co.

For further information, consult any of the members of the National Concrete Masonry Association listed below. They'll gladly be of service to you.



# ***fedders***

A Great Name Since 1896

## **OFFERS**

## **AMERICA'S MOST COMPLETE LINE OF**

# **CONVECTOR-RADIATORS**



Type F



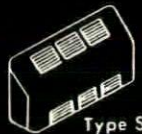
Type FE



Type FB



Type SF



Type SFB



Type W



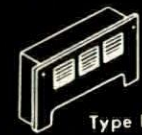
Type S



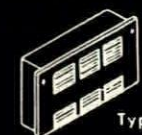
Type R



Type RB



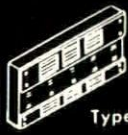
Type RC



Type RCB



Type P



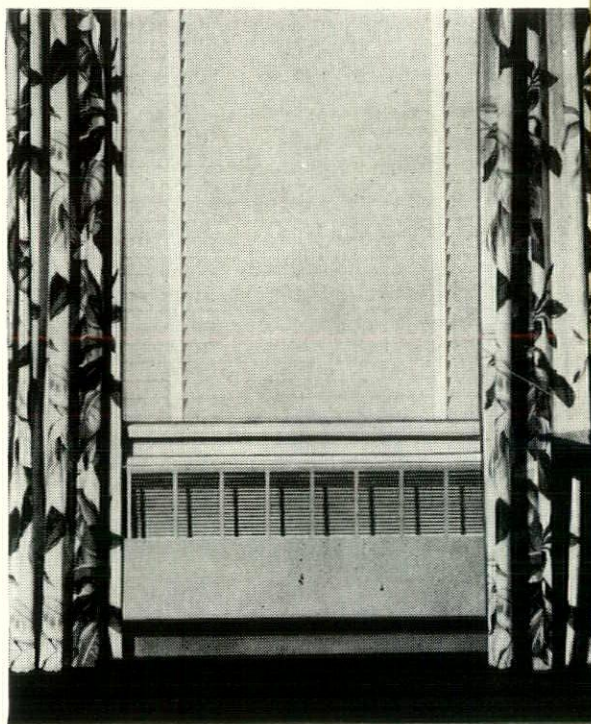
Type PB

● Fedders Convector-Radiators are made in sizes and types to fit every installation requirement.

They are made in standard Type F free-standing and semi-recessed models available from stock and also a wide range of models for special applications.

Men who design, sell and install heating equipment can take advantage of Fedders wide range of models including flat and sloping top, wall hung and free-standing models with and without base grilles. Other models include semi and completely recessed Convector-Radiators with overlapping and plaster fronts to conform to any decorative scheme.

Fedders heating elements also available for use with individually designed concealed systems. Heating elements provide quick response to manual and thermostatic control. Write for data sheets. Consult yellow section of phone book for your local Fedders representative.



*Also manufacturers of Fedders Unit Heaters, Wall Radiation, Unit Coolers, Air Cooled Refrigeration Condensers, Room Air Conditioners, Automotive Radiators and Car Heater Cores.*

## **FEDDERS-QUIGAN CORPORATION BUFFALO 7, N. Y.**